The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	15 00	20 00
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	Assets.
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,678,820
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London & Lancashire, of England	1,100,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,475,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-

SELECT STORY.

A WIFE'S REVENGE.

BY CLYDE RAYMOND

The autumn day was crisp and clear, and a pretty basket phaeton stood before the Ransford cottage, the spirited little bay pawing the ground restlessly, as though impatient to be gone. Within, Mrs. Ransford stood drawing on her driving gloves, a wistful expression on her proud, dark face that seemed quite unusual to it.

"I would so much like to have you go, Norman," she was saying. "The day is just perfect, and Redwing was never in better spirits, as you can see," with a glance through the window at the impatient pony. "But I shall not enjoy the drive alone."

"Get one of your friends to go with you, then," replied the gentleman, in a tone so absent and preoccupied as to seem almost cold. "If it was not for that imperative engagement down street this afternoon I should go, of course. But business before pleasure, you know," and he bit off the end of a fresh cigar as he consulted his watch. "Can't you find some one else to keep you company in your drive, Louise?"

"I shall not try," she answered, bravely suppressing the piteous quiver of her lips. "If my husband refuses to accompany me, I shall not ask elsewhere."

And, without waiting for his reply, she hastily swept out to the waiting phaeton.

Norman Ransford immediately followed to assist her into it, but when he reached the gate she had already seated herself and gathered up the reins. The next instant, with a little half nod of good-bye to her husband, she had driven off.

"She is angry," he thought, watching the airy little phaeton bowl smoothly down the pleasant street, "and hurt." There were tears in her eyes just now, and Louise doesn't often shed them. By Jove, it is a mean business to play the traitor to a wife like that!"

And he stood leaning over the gate, actually forgetting to resume the cigar whose red spark was dying out as he held it in his hand, looking after the wife who loved him so well, and almost tempted to call her back and join her in her drive.

But it was too late now. She was already beyond hearing. So the half-repentant husband turned back to the house, not ill-pleased to have it so, for the appointment that he had mentioned was one very dear to his heart, and a few minutes later saw him on his way to keep it.

"Oh, Norman, I really thought you were never coming!"

This was the greeting that met him as he familiarly entered an elegant little boudoir within a stone's throw of one of the popular theatres. And the speaker, a dark, foreign-looking girl, with rich red lips and great black eyes of liquid beauty, rose from her languid position on the sofa and threw herself into his arms as though perfectly certain of his love.

"Ah, Carita, Carita!" he murmured passionately, folding his arms closely about the girl's little form, and pressing his lips again and again to those beautiful red ones held up so temptingly.

Where now was that indifference which had chilled the heart of his loving and lovely wife only a short half hour ago? Gone, as it always was at a look or a touch from this enchantress. And what was she? Merely a dancer belonging to the theatre near by, whose name was already smirched with dishonor.

Yet, while Louise Ransford drove in solitude along the beautiful country roads, her heart swelling with the loneliness thus forced upon her, her husband was pleasantly passing the time in this woman's society, smiling at her rapid, impassioned speeches which he often fondly checked by closing the red lips with a kiss.

"Ah! Norman, why should we wait at all?"

The dark, bewitching face was hidden on his shoulder, and his arms clasped the lithe, yielding form, as those seductive lips put the sudden question.

"Will it be any easier to leave a month or a year hence than now? And if not, why—to-day is ours. To-morrow—ah! we know not what may arise to separate us then."

"To-day is ours!"

Norman started. Yes, Louise was out of the way until dark, he was sure. In that time he could make what few arrangements he cared to, and they could easily get away on the late afternoon train.

He had not dreamed of taking this decisive step so soon, but since he had dreamed of it at all, as well go now as any other time. Yes, they would go.

* * * * * *

The early dusk had fallen over Norman Ransford's home. A bright fire glowed in the open grate, and the pretty little parlor, lit by that alone, had never looked more homelike or inviting. Mrs. Ransford entered it, looking flushed from her drive in the cool, crisp air, but with that wistful, troubled expression not yet gone from her charming face.

Almost the first thing upon which her glance fell was a white envelope lying upon the table. She took it up, carelessly at first, walking over to the grate to read it by the firelight, but a low, smothered cry escaped her lips as she read on to the end. It was a note from her husband, cruelly brief and business-like, informing her that he had left home forever, and urging her to forget him, as he was unworthy of her love.

Mrs. Ransford sank down into a large arm-chair that stood before the grate, utterly faint, and white as a snow drift, and there the servant found her when she came in to light the lamps.

"Don't, Mary!" she exclaimed, shudderingly, lifting her hand with a swift, shrinking gesture, as though dreading the light. "The firelight is all I care for. Don't disturb me again this evening!"

The girl wonderingly obeyed, and for hours Mrs. Ransford sat there, just as she had returned from the drive, her elbow resting on the cushioned arm of the chair, and her white cheek supported by her gloved hand, gazing straight before her into the glowing grate. Her fur-lined cloak had been loosened and thrown back, but the wide hat with its elegant, drooping plumes, still shaded her face.

It was a dark, proud face, as shown by the firelight, brooding over her bitter wrongs; a beautiful face, with character and purpose shown in the clear, decided contour of brow and chin, despite the softness suggested by the rich olive of the rounded cheeks, and the dark, deep Southern eyes which looked as though they could love passionately, or hate bitterly, to the end.

"I will be revenged. I swear it!" she said, at last, clenching her gloved hand with passionate force, while those deep, dark eyes glowed dangerously in the dusk. "She has stolen my husband—ruined my life. As sure as there is a God in Heaven, she shall suffer for it!"

A few days later her servants were dismissed, her pretty cottage closed and Louise Ransford started forth upon her errand of vengeance.

Of course the town rang with the news of Ransford's flight with the danseuse, for it was at once guessed that they had gone together. But none had dared to question the deserted wife, who, in such proud silence, had quietly gone about making arrangements for her departure and then had suddenly disapperred from their midst.

* * * * * *

The sun, high in the heavens, sent his lances of golden light down into the pine-scented canon, where a rough but stirring mining settlement had taken root and flourished.

The train from the East had just passed through, and the attention of many was curiously turned to the elegant figure of a lady in a gray traveling suit and closely veiled, who had stepped off the train and was making her way daintily down the main thoroughfare leading to the heart of the settlement.

Presently she came upon a group of men gathering around the open doorway of a cabin standing a few paces back from the street. They were talking in low, subdued tones, with an air of earnest interest, but the lady did not at first notice any unusual excitement.

She hesitated an instant, then gently touched the arm of the man who stood nearest her, with the point of her parasol.

"Pardon me, sir," she began, in a low, sweetly-modulated voice, "but can you tell me—"

She did not finish, for, as the man turned toward her, the look of awe on his rough, sunburned face struck her with wonder, and, involuntarily, she stepped forward among them to learn the cause of it.

Through the open door she saw the lifeless figure of a woman laid out upon a couch within a plain but neatly furnished room, and a lovely 2-year-old child sobbing piteously beside it. Two or three rather coarse-looking women who were moving about the room seemed either too busy or too callous to attend to the grief of the lonely little creature.

"What's goin' to become o' the young un?" said one of the men at the door, in a stage whisper. That's what I'd like ter know."

"Where is the woman's husband?" asked the strange lady, speaking for the first time, as if inspired with a sudden interest in the scene.

"Husband?" echoed the man, a perceptible sneer in his voice. "Well, ma'am, I reckon as how he ain't her husband much more'n I be; but if ye mean that kid's father, why he's gone over the range prospectin', and ain't liable to be back fur a month to come."

"Poor little thing!" said the woman softly, her woman's heart—and it was a lonely one—thrilling with pity for the motherless babe. "I have no children; I am almost tempted to take it myself."

And she went over to the sobbing child, throwing back her thick veil, as she did so, and disclosing a clear, dark face of such proud beauty that every one of the little group thrilled with surprise and admiration.

"What is your name, dearie?" she asked, with exquisite tenderness, putting her arms about the little one and drawing her close to her breast.

The child looked up in wonder.

"Normie," she lisped, in her sweet baby tongue, choking her sobs as the beautiful lady kissed her and soothed her grief.

At the sound of that name Louise Ransford, for it was she, put the child from her with a sudden agonized gesture, and went and stood beside the couch, looking down upon the face of the dead.

"Who was she?"

The question came from her lips in a sort of gasp. Yet she knew, even before the answer came, for the dark, seductive beauty of that face, when in life, had not been unfamiliar to her.

The female attendants, in their garrulous fashion, told her all they knew of the dead woman's story. When it was ended the wronged wife knew, beyond all doubt, that the woman whose Nemesis she had sworn to be was lying dead before her.

She had ruptured a blood vessel while waltzing the previous night at one of those "flash" parties which she liked to frequent, and which she never dared to attend when "Mr. Norman" was at home.

As she listened to this story her hand unconsciously strayed to the hilt of a sharp and slender Italian dagger, concealed beneath her traveling sacque, her faithful companion during the three years in which she had untiringly tracked this guilty woman with her vow of vengeance.

A fierce anger thrilled her breast when she first saw how fate had robbed her of her victim. But, gazing down upon the still, white face of her dead rival, whose dangerous fascinations were now forever powerless, softer feelings began to stir in her heart, and she thanked God for having saved her from her own wicked purpose.

"Well, ma'am," broke in the voice of the miner, who had seemed interested in the child's future, "hev ye made up yer mind yit whether ye're goin' to cotton to this 'ere young kid?"

Louise started; her bosom was torn by a thousand conflicting emotions. For a moment she was silent, battling with her own heart. Then, as a long, shuddering sigh broke over her white lips, she answered quietly:

"Yes, I will take the child."

She handed the men a plain white card upon which she had penciled her name and address.

"When the father returns," she said, "give him this. It will tell him where he may find his child."

* * * * * *

We are back at the Ransford cottage. Norman Ransford is there, and, despite the care-worn lines on his face, the light of a great happiness rests upon it, while the beautiful dark eyes of his wife are soft and brilliant as stars. There has been a long, long talk and all is at last forgiven.

"But one thing more, Louise," says her husband, with a motion of his hand toward dark-eyed little Norma, who is playing near them. "I am willing to do anything—everything—for her welfare, only—don't let us keep her here."

"Why, surely you love your child, Norman?" she asked, with a gentle reproach.

"Yes, but"—and the gesture which finishes the sentence eloquently tells the story of his remorse and shame.

"I understand," says Louise, softly. "But I love the child for her own sake, and I shall keep her with me."

And, to herself, she adds:

"He can never look upon that innocent, lovely little face without remembering the great sin of his life. And if I still cared for it, that would, indeed, be my surest and sweetest revenge."

An Hour in a Base Ball Factory.

"The base ball manufacturing business has had a rapid but prosperous growth," said a manufacturer recently. "It is confined to a few men, and probably will not be encroached upon by speculators. There are in the United States to-day only eight factories of any importance, and yet these are entirely sufficient to supply all the base balls that are wanted in this country. Recently there has been a sort of a 'boom' in the ball market. This is caused by the adoption by clothing houses throughout the country of the custom of giving to juvenile purchasers base balls as presents. The balls are of different grades and prices. The kind that are given away are, of course, but quite durable. Perhaps you would like to see how base balls are made. Follow me and I will show you the whole process." On the upper floor of the establishment sat several men with baskets of dampened chamois and buckskin clippings at their side. Before each workman stood a stout piece of joist, in the end of which was inserted a mould, hemispherical in shape, in which the balls are formed. Taking a handful of the cuttings from the basket, the workman pressed them together in his hands and then wound about the mass a few yards of strong woolen yarn. Placing the embryo ball in the mould, he pounds it into shape with a heavy flat mallet, and then wound on more yarn and gave the ball another pounding. After testing its weight on a pair of scales, and its diameter with a tape measure, he threw the ball into a basket and began another. When the newly-made balls are thoroughly dried they are carried to the sewing room on the floor below where they are to receive their covers. Forty young women sat at tables sewing on covers of horse-hide. Grasping a ball firmly in her left hand, with her right hand one of the young women thrust a three-cornered needle through the thick pieces of the cover and drew them firmly together. In less than ten minutes her work was completed. A smart girl can cover two or three dozen of the best, and eight dozen of the cheaper grades of balls in a day. The wages earned weekly range from $7 to $9. The balls are afterward taken to the packing room, where the seams are smoothed down and the proper stamps are put on. The best balls are made entirely of yarn and India rubber. My brother was of the pioneers in this business," said the manufacturer. "He was the inventor of the two-piece cover now in general use throughout the country. If my brother had only patented his invention the members of our family would now be wearing diamonds instead of bits of white glass in our shirt fronts. Ball covers are made, almost without exception, of horse hide, which costs $3 a side. We used to obtain our supply from John Carl, a leather dealer in the Swamp, for nearly thirty-five years. We are obliged to go to Philadelphia now, there being no merchant here who keeps horse hide leather. The capacity of our factory, when we get our new moulding machines in working order, will be about 15,000 balls daily, each machine being expected to turn out 1200 balls a day."

A Way to Grow Wise.

After reading a book, or an article, or an item of information from any reliable source, before turning your attention to other things, give two or three minutes' quiet thought to the subject that has just been presented to your mind; see how much you can remember concerning it; and if there were any new ideas, instructive facts, or points of especial interest that impressed you as you read, force yourself to recall them. It may be a little troublesome at first until your mind gets under control and learns to obey your will, but the very effort to think it all out will engrave the facts deeply upon the memory, so deeply that they will not be effaced by the rushing in of a new and different set of ideas; whereas, if the matter be given no further consideration at all, the impression you have received will fade away so entirely that within a few weeks you will be totally unable to remember more than a dim outline of them.

Form the good habit, then, of always reviewing what has just been read. It exercises and disciplines the mental faculties, strengthens the memory, and teaches concentration of thought.

You will soon learn, in this way, to think and reason intelligently, to separate and classify different kinds of information; and in time the mind, instead of being a lumber-room in which the various contents are thrown together in careless confusion and disorder, will become a store-house where each special class or item of knowledge neatly labeled has its own particular place and is ready for use the instant there is need of it.

Truth.

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION OF ITS POWER.

The following beautiful illustration of the power of truth, is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, formerly editor of the Albany *State Register*. He was an eye witness to the scene in one of the higher courts of New York.

A little girl, nine years of age, was offered as a witness against a prisoner, who was on trial for a felony committed in her father's house.

"Now, Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, is anything farther necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected. She does not comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the judge. Come here my daughter."

Assured by the kind tone and manner of the judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidingly up into his face with a calm, clear eye, and with a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart.

"Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the judge. The child stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over her face as she answered:

"No, sir."

She thought that he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed.

"I don't mean that," said the judge, who saw her mistake; "I mean, were you ever a witness before?"

"No, I never was in court before," was the answer.

He handed her the bible open.

"Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your and upon this Bible, and listen to what I say;" and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses.

"Now," said the judge you have sworn as a witness, will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in State prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the judge.

"I shall never go to heaven she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the judge again.

The child took the Bible and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." I learned that before I could read.

"Has any one talked with you about your being a witness here against this man?" inquired the judge.

"Yes, sir, she replied: My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the ten commandments, and then we kneeled down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child to tell the truth as it was before Him. And when I came up here with father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the judge, while a tear glistened in his eye and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child, with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the judge; "you have a good mother. This witness is competent" he contined. "Were I on trial for my life and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray to God for such witnesss. Let her be examined."

She told her whole story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it that carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with indefinite and ingenious questioning, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury preceded her. The prisoner had entrenched himself in lies. Witnesses had falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defense. But before her testimony it was scattered like chaff. The little child for whom the mother had prayed for strength to be given to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning devices of matured villainy like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given, and sublime and terrible simplicity—terrible, I mean to the prisoner and his associate—with which she spoke, was like a revelation from God himself.

Bursting a Gun.

Those old enough to carry a loaded gun should be too old to play tricks with it. They also ought to be so familiar with its use as to know that a slight resistance at the end of the muzzle will burst it, when fired. The following illustrations are suggestive as to the carelessness which arises from ignorance or foolhardiness:

In bravado a young man placed the muzzle of his fowling-piece under the water and fired the charge. The result was the bursting of the barrel near the breech and the multilation of his hand.

Another placed and held the muzzle of his piece against a piece of plate window glass and fired the charge—powder and bullet. The glass was shattered, so was the gun barrel.

Another instance was that of an experimenter who had heard that a candle could be fired from the barrel of a gun through an inch board.

He drove a candle into the muzzle of the gun, fired, and the explosion split the barrel almost its entire length, and did not even drive the candle from the muzzle.

Still another burst of a gun barrel was caused by the use of wet grass for a wad, well rammed down over a charge of shot.

Bitten by a Cobra.

Among many instances of snake poisoning I have seen, said a traveler in India, was a strong young Brahmin of 20, well known to me who had been bitten during the night while watching his maize crop. Ere I knew of it they had brought him into my compound in front of the bungalow. As yet he walked quite steadily, only leaning slightly on the arm of another man. There was the peculiar drowsy look in his eyes, as from a strong narcotic, which indicated his having been bitten for some time, and left but little room for hope now. He could still clearly tell the particulars. He had been bitten he said, on putting his foot to the ground while moving off his charpoy in the dark, but, thinking the bite was that of a non-poisonous snake, had given no more heed to the matter, and gone to sleep again, till wakened by his friends coming in search of him. With some difficulty I was able to find the bite—very faint, no larger than the prick from a pin, but still the unmistakable double mark of the poisonous fangs. He felt the poison, he said, gradually ascending the limb, and pointed to a part just above the knee, where he felt it had already reached, the limb below that, he said, was benumbed, and painless to the touch, like the foot when "asleeep." At intervals the pointed line steadily rising higher, and was still able to answer questions clearly on being roused. At length it seemed to be of no use torturing him further by keeping him moving about, and he was allowed to remain at rest. Shortly after this, while being supported in a sitting posture, all at once, without any premonitory sign, he gave one or two long sighs, and life ceased, about an hour after he had himself walked into the compound. There was something terribly real in pointing out each stage of the ascending poison (as the snake-bitten patient always can) that was gradually bringing him nearer and nearer to death, with the prospect of only another hour or half-hour of life remaining to him; and yet the patient does not seem to realize this with the keenness that an on-looker does, probably from the poison benumbing at the same time the powers of the mind as well as of the body.

Where do Earthquakes come From.

This is a question that has been greatly revived by the earthquake recently, The Philadelphia *Times* very wisely and tersely says: "Although an earthquake of more or less destructiveness occurs somewhere or other in this world about once a month, and it is estimated that first and last some thirteen million human beings have perished by means of such disturbances, there is to this hour no satisfactory theory as to their origin.

"It has been noticed that earthquakes are most frequent and violent around the present lines or centres of volcanic action, hence these sudden shakings, rumblings and sometimes fearful openings of the earth's surface have been associated with supposed volcanic action.

"An ingenious theory is that the centres of earthquake disturbances are near the sea or other large bodies of water and that irruptions of igneous matter taking place beneath the seabed large fissures are opened and the real upheavals began.

"In general such violent actions, as well as the known volcanic disturbances, are primarily traced to the theory that the centre of the earth is a bed of fire, and that in its perpetual motions perpetual disturbances in the upper crust of the world must occur.

"This is at once the simple and so far the only theory of the origin of volcanic and earthquake action that men have been able to rest in. But is pure hypothesis, and must be, simply because any many that could get near enough to the origin of an earthquake to understand it would not live to tell his story."

The Doctor and the Lawyer.

A smart young sprig of a lawyer had a grave old doctor on the witness stand in a case of assault and battery, and he questioned him unmercifully.

"Ah, Doctor," inquired the lawyer, "did I understand you to say the cut in the man's head was dangerous?"

"Yes, sir," replied the doctor.

"Well, Doctor, doesn't it sometimes happen that even a less cut than this is dangerous?"

"Yes, sir."

"And doctor is it not true that even a scratch is dangerous?"

"Yes, sir, and I have known cases resulting fatally when not even a scratch was visible. Only recently a man died under such circumstances."

"Ah, indeed," quickly put in the attorney in a pleased and satisfied way, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury the facts?"

"Certainly, if you desire it."

"You say there was not a scratch on him?"

"Not one that I could find."

"And he died?"

"Yes."

"Now, doctor, just tell the jury how it was."

"Well, you see, he had the colic, and he was dead before I could get him untangled."

The young attorney called another witness.—*Steubenville (Ohio) Herald.*

The largest tree in the world is one discovered in 1874 in a grove near Tule River, in California. Though the top has been broken off, it is 240 feet high, and the diameter at the fracture is 12 feet. It is called "Old Moses," from a mountain in the neighborhood, and is thought to be 4840 years old. The hollow of the trunk, which is 111 feet, will hold 150 persons, is hung with scenes of California and is carpeted and fitted up like a drawing-room, with table, chairs, sofa and pianoforte. A section of this tree, seventy-five feet round and twenty-five across, was exhibited in New York in 1879.

"Lay off your overcoat or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."

A Spirited Indian Girl.

The Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., under the charge of Capt. Pratt, is working hard to answer the question. What shall we do with our wild wards? Its pupils, selected from the savages of the plains, are given a common-school education and taught a trade or housewifery. An important part of their education is derived from association with Christian white men and women. How thoroughly this has revolutionized some of them may be seen from the following anecdote:

There is a very bright and interesting Indian girl, named Lizzie Spider, the last being her father's name, which she assumed, a custom the girls nearly all follow.

A few years ago, she was at the Indian school at Carlisle, a pupil, where she acquired considerable knowledge.

When she went back, during the summer vacation, her father sold her to a young Indian brave for a number of ponies, which is the accustomed form of marriage among the Sioux.

She had just received enough education to revolt against the savage life that was to be thrust upon her, so she ran away and lived for many months hidden in the woods, going by stealth occasionally to the hut of friends to get supplies of food.

During his last visit to Yankton, Capt. Pratt heard of her, and after a search found her and brought her back with him and put her in the Lincoln School, where she now is. She says she doesn't want to be sold for ponies, and cook and work for savage lazyboots.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Over-Eating.

The late Gen. Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, died literally of overeating. By the direction of Dr. Sweninger, the daily meals of the General were divided into six portions, and the hour was fixed when to take each meal. But Todleben, who never in his life had listened to the advice of doctors, laughed at Dr. Sweninger's instructions. "The doctor is mistaken," he said; "my organism is weakened and needs strengthening; my good appetite is a clear proof of this." The six meals were taken, but at each of them he ate all the six portions assigned for the whole day. Thus three weeks went by. The condition of the patient did not grow worse, and the day was fixed for him to start for Russia, when he fainted suddenly during a walk. He had hardly reached his residence after recovering consciousness when he asked for the bill of fare. When it was given to him he expressed his astonishment at having received a blank sheet of paper—he had lost his sight. His feet had for some time past shown signs of dropsy, but, curiously enough, the General had hidden this from those around him. He fought indomitably against the disease, but in vain. Two days before his death he lost consciousness, and died on the day which had been fixed for his return to Russia.

Thought He Was an American.

Stranger—"Ticket to Montreal, Canada, please?"

Ticket Agent (whispering)—"Here it is; lay low."

Stranger—"What?"

Ticket Agent—"There is a detective right behind you."

Stranger—"What do I care for detectives? I came here from Montreal on business and am merely returning home."

Ticket Agent—"Beg pardon; thought you was an American."

EARTHQUAKES.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Boston in 1775, and in many parts of the Eastern States. In Boston and the surrounding country houses were hurled to the ground and general alarm prevailed, much greater in fact than that created by the recent shake up. It has been estimated that earthquakes are felt the world over once in five days. Between 1800 and 1850 3,500 were counted.

Drug store boy to prescription clerk—

"Here is a prescription, and the man wants to know how long it will take to put it up." Prescription clerk, meditatively—"Let me see—its about dinner time. Five minutes to get over to dinner, eighteen minutes to get it, and two minutes to get back, and two minutes to put up the prescription. Tell the man it will take about half an hour to put it up."

Blotting paper saturated with a solution of oxalic acid and dried, will not only absorb the ink off a blot but will remove the blot itself if the ink is unmixed with indigo or aniline color. It might be dangerous in removing signatures from important papers, but a trace of the writing will still remain and can be made legible by adding ferrocyanide of potassium of gallic acid.

"Ever had a cyclone here?" asked a Kansas man who was visiting a country aunt in the East. "A cyclone? oh, yes," said his aunt. Deacon Brown's son brought one from Boston a spell ago, but law he couldn't ride it. Tumbled off every time he tried."

Puscher, the Nuremberg chemist, says a paste composed of starch, glycerine, and gypsum will maintain its plasticity longer than any other cement.

At Pernambuco a snake of the boa class is largely employed to drive rats out of houses. It costs fifty cents to a dollar, and requires only a saucer of milk once or twice a week.

A Philadelphia youth who was shaken by the earthquake in the afternoon and then shook by his best girl in the evening says he didn't mind the former, but was broken up by the latter.

Cases of metallic poisoning have been traced to cheap silver-plated pitchers. Where the lining is broken or worn galvanic action is set up and the base metal rapidly oxidized.

In Canada one person in 17,230

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin.	13.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. F. J. Schoenderfer.	16.	T. B. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	H. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. F. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swank.
10.	H. G. Stiles.	24.	A. B. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John B. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forguer.
13.	Richard Malin.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George B. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. JOHN B. STORM,

OF MONROE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

ELI ROBBINS,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the members of the Standing Committee will promptly within not more than one week send the name to the chairman.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

		Post Office.
Beaver	J. Rittenhouse,	Beaver Valley.
Berwick—E.	Isaiah Bower,	Berwick.
Berwick—W.	G. A. Carey,	Berwick.
Benton	G. W. Hirleman	Benton.
Bloom—E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
Bloom—W.	Geo. E. Elwell,	"
Briarcreek	M. L. Houseknecht,	Willow Springs.
Catawissa	W. T. Creasy	Catawissa.
Centralia	B. F. Curry	Centralia.
Centre	Samuel Hillay	Light Street.
Conyngham	John Brennan	Centralia.
Conyngham,	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek	L. M. Creveling,	Van Camp.
Franklin	Daniel Loreman,	Pensayl.
Greenwood	I. D. Patton,	Greenwood.
Hemlock	James Harris,	Buck Horn.
Jackson	S. W. McHenry,	Waller's.
Locust	J. Snyder,	Roaringcreek.
Madison	Miles Smith	Jerseytown.
Main	J. W. Kelchner,	Mainville.
Mifflin	D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville.
Montour	O. A. Stonge	Grovania.
Mt. Pleasant	Jacob Gilbert	Canby.
Orange	C. W. Ammerman	Orangeville.
Pine	G. H. Gordner	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek	James Knittle,	Mill Grove.
West Scott	G. P. Reighard,	Light Street.
East Scott	D. Geisinger	Espy.
Sugarloaf	W. B. Peterman,	Cole's Creek.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Bloom E.—A. V. Hower, J. H. Maize, C. H. Campbell, J. B. Casey, C. W. Jones, Ed. Yost, Charles Hassert, and Jas. Sterner.

Bloom W.—F. D. Dentler, C. A. Klein, Thomas Gorrey, R. R. Little, Clinton Sterling and W. W. Barrett.

Montour—Henry H. Keifer, Ed Wheeler.

S. Conyngham—Patrick Haley, Andrew Donahue.

Greenwood—Wm. Eyer, A. J. Derr, J. P. DeWitt.

Berwick E.—P. S. Hanley, A. D. Seeley, Samuel Chamberlain, Freeman Sitler and James Hayman.

Sugarloaf—W. A. Kile, A. K. Fritz, Wm. L. Hetlinger.

Catawissa—E. M. Tewksbury, J. B. Robbins, Wm. Shuck.

Fishingcreek—T. H. Edgar, Lewis Beishline, W. Kreamer, J. M. Ammerman and W. N. Hosler.

Main—John F. Bowman J. J. Nuss, John A. Shuman.

Orange.—Wm. Masteller, Isaac K. Dildine, Amos Eyhard.

Berwick, W.—A. G. Kimberly, Wm T. Snyder, C. Jackson, Richard Williams.

Scott, W.—Isaac Reichard, John Crawford, Mace Feltitt.

Roaringcreek.—Wm. Yeager, Daniel Long.

Centre.—H. A. Sweppenheiser, A. D. Brader, Levi Remley.

Chairman Hensel has been taking a tour through the western couties, making speeches and consulting the county chairmen. He will soon make things warm.

It is said that when Roscoe Conkling was asked by a friend of Blaine's to take the stump, he replied, "Give my compliments to Mr. Blaine and tell him I have no criminal practice."

Republicans were very much alarmed lest Gen. Grant would not support Blaine. Because Grant called on Blaine in New York the other day the Philadelphia *Press* makes as much fuss over it as a little boy over his first pair of pants. No one else expected Grant to do anything different. He is out of a job just now since his operations with Ward, and a little attention to Blaine may secure a cabinet office, in case of Republican success.

Success is rarely hereditary. From the broad cloth to the shirt sleeves is the transition of only a few generations. Toiling fathers amass wealth which their sons and grandsons quickly scatter to the four winds of the earth. Though genius may descend, the stability which must accompany it to render it successful is often sadly lacking. The grandson of Henry Clay, perhaps the most brilliant figure in American political history, inherited many of the oratorical and intellectual qualities of the "Mill Boy of the Slashes;" yet, lacking balance, he is shot down in a Louisville saloon quarrel that began with young Clay's demand for money to continue a protracted debauch. So runs the world away.

CAN WE BOLT?

We said last week that there might be circumstances under which a bolt from county nominations would be justifiable. We propose now to discuss the subject further, and to show that what has been said is founded upon a correct understanding of party principles and regulations.

Political parties have existed since the foundation of civilized government. They have been based upon certain principles, and governed by certain rules, and so long as these have been the guiding stars of the organizations, the parties have continued to exist and flourish. When principles have become corrupt, or dissensions have arisen among the leaders and their followers, then the power of the party has begun to wane, until at last the old organization has disappeared, and a new party has taken its place. The Democratic party is nearly as old as this government. It has been opposed by numerous parties which in time have risen, flourished, and fell, but it has withstood them all, and now after twenty-four years of successive defeat in Presidential elections, it still exists, and sees before it every prospect of final success. Why has the Democratic party continued to live through so many defeats and discouragements? It is because its principles are sound and just, and are based not upon one single idea, nor upon any question of importance only to the present, but are broad and comprehensive. They are principles of true and honest government for the people and by the people, and will continue to exist so long as the American Republic stands.

There have been occasional dissensions; petty differences among politicians have arisen, but they have not weakened the principles, though they have injured the party. Twenty-four years ago there were internal dissensions, the Northern and Southern Democrats failed to agree, and the result was the nomination of two Democratic candidates for President, and the election of a Republican. Then followed the civil war, and by the time it was over the Republican party had gained so strong a hold upon the government that it has been impossible to overthrow their power. Internal dissension then led to Democratic defeat, just as the Republican dissensions of 1882 led to the election of Democratic governors in a majority of the states, which has been followed up by the large revolt of Independent Republicans from Blaine, and will end in the election of Cleveland, and the overthrow of the Republican party. If defeated this fall, it will never gain the ascendency again in this country. And this has been the history of party from time immemorial.

If dissensions in national affairs have weakened the parties, and brought defeat and disaster to them in turn, the same holds true in local politics with equal force. In a county like ours, with a large majority one way or the other, the defeat of a single candidate on the ticket means something more than disappointment to him. It creates factions, it stirs up strong feelings of resentment, it incites many to be on the watch to pay off old scores, and to seek for political revenge. It breaks up the harmony of the party, and as in union there is strength, so in disunion there is weakness.

But, we are told, when an unfair or unlawful nomination is made there is no other remedy than a bolt. We agree now, and have always urged, that a man who obtains his nomination by improper or unlawful methods, ought not to be elected; but our party machinery provides that something more must be done than simply to assert that this one or that one was unfairly nominated. We insist now, and shall always insist that no true Democrat will bolt the ticket until the party regulations have failed. The convention of 1878 adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election or convention, and if such charges shall be sustained to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

This puts it in the power of the committee to withdraw a candidate and name some one in his stead, whenever good cause is shown them for such action. The committee may be called together at any time, and proofs submitted of the action of any candidate. A simple allegation of unfairness is not enough. If it were, no candidate would ever be elected, for no one ever received a nomination for any office who was not accused by somebody of having secured it unfairly. If there be any just cause for the removal of any candidate, let the committee be called, and make a thorongh investigation, and if the proofs submitted to them be sufficient and yet be met with a refusal to act on them, then, and not till then, will a bolt be justifiable. Up to this time no substantial charge has been made against anyone, no request for a meeting of the committee has been filed, and in this way the party machinery that was created for just such cases is ignored, and the party is put in jeopardy by men who profess to be Democrats, but who openly and knowingly refuse to submit to the rules. Under such circumstances a bolt most assuredly is not justifiable.

But, again, the objection is raised that the committee was elected by the same votes that instructed for the successful candidate, and therefore would be predisposed in his favor. This is answered by the fact that the committeemen are elected by popular vote, and as the candidate against whom a fight is proposed received fewer votes than his opponent, it is not possible for the committee to be packed in his favor. This point is further objectionable on the ground that it presumes on the unfairness of the committee, and the proposition to rush into a bolt without first giving the committee an opportunity, is an open confession that there is not sufficient evidence to justify that body in interfering with the action of the convention. The sum and substance of the whole matter is just this: If there be any reason why any nomination ought not to stand, and the Standing Committee shall refuse to take any action on any charges made to them against any candidate, then a bolt might be justifiable if the charges could be proven; otherwise not. There is plenty of opportunity within the party for the redress of any wrongs, real or imaginary, and there can be no reason or excuse at present why any member of the party should assist in the election of a Republican to any office.

The overcrowding of the Insane Asylums of this state is to be deplored. The institution at Norristown contains 1,087, though they have accommodations for only 750. The next legislature will be asked for an appropriation for additional buildings.

Blaine's Scandal.

A PRIVATE LETTER FOR PUBLIC USE.

Mr. Blaine wrote a letter to his friend William Walter Phelps concerning the scandal connected with his marriage. It was a private letter but Mr. Phelps has taken the "responsibility" of publishing it. As it was undoubtedly written for publication the "responsibility" will not be heavy. After reading it, if any one can inform us why a secret marriage in Pennsylvania was necessary in order to validate a secret marriage in Kentuckey, we shall be pleased to hear from them. Here is the letter winding up with a tearful appeal to the American heart.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 6, 1884.—*My Dear Mr. Phelps:* I have your favor of the 4th advising me that "the continuous invention and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable in your judgment not to wait the slow process of the law but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication." In this opinion many others on whose judgment I rely concur. I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I feel sure I could strengthen the confidence of all who felt friendly to me by bringing to view the simple thread of truth which is concealed in this endless tissue of falsehood. You can imagine how expressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think with you that under the circumstances I could count upon the generosity of the public to justify a statement which otherwise might seem objectionable. I can in any event safely commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have taken so delicate and so considerate an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of to-day, when our campaign is ended and we wait only for election, gives me opportunity for this prompt reply and for the following essential details:

At Georgetown, Kentucky, in the spring of 1848, when I was but eighteen years of age, I first met the lady who, for more than thirty-four years, has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted at the end of six months in an engagement, which, without the prospect of a speedy marriage, we naturally sought to keep it to ourselves. Two years later, in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentcuky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky I was threatened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion.

My one wish was to secure her to myself by an indissoluble tie against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th day of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky we were in the presence of chosen and trusted friends united by what I knew was in my native state of Pennsylvania a perfectly legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found that my family and especially my bereaved mother, strongly discountenanced my business plans as involving too long a separation from home and kindred. I complied with her request that I should resume at least for a time my occupation in Kentucky whither I returned in the latter part of August.

During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings under new possibilities, misgivings which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the state where it had occurred, for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license, certified by the clerk of the county, an indispensable requisite of a legal marriage. After much deliberation and with an anxious desire to guard in the most effectual manner against any possible embarrassment resulting from our position, for which I alone was responsible, we decided that the simplest and at the same time surest way was to repair to Pennsylvania and have another marriage service performed. This was done in the presence of witnesses, in the city of Pittsburg, in the month of March, 1851, but was not otherwise made public for obvious reasons. It was solemnized only to secure an indisputable validity, the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred.

At the mature age of forty-four I do not defend the wisdom or prudence of a secret marriage suggested by the ardor and inexperience of youth, but its honor and its purity were inviolate, as I believe, in sight of God and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked devices of men. It brought to me a companionship which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned with whatever of success I have attained in life. My eldest child, a son, was born in his grandmother's house, on the 18th day of June, 1851, in the city of Augusta, Maine, and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city beneath a stone which recorded his name and the limits of his innocent life. The stone which has stood for almost an entire generation has been recently defaced by brutal and sacrelegious hands.

As a candidate for the presidency I knew that I should encounter many forms of calumny and personal defamation, but I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of a beloved and honored wife, who is a mother and a grandmother, nor did I expect that the grave of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such gross forms of wrong the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal against the unspeakable outrage which I resist must be to the noble manhood and noble womanhood of America.

Your friend, very sincerely,
(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

It is rumored that Roscoe Conkling will soon write a letter defining his position, and that it will not be favorable to Blaine.

The Philadelphia *North American* celebrated its hundredth anniversary on the 20th inst. Its centennial number consisted of a twelve page edition, and a fac-simile of its first issue in 1784. It was then a small four page paper. It has always maintained a high position in journalism, and is better now than ever before. It is the oldest daily newspaper in America.

Ohio has never gone Democratic in a Presidential year at the October election. Strong hopes are entertained of making a break in this record, but if it does not succeed it will not be surprising. Ohio is a Republican state, and there will be nothing disheartening to Democrats if she sticks to that party next month. This will not change the final result. Cleveland can be elected without Ohio.

A Democratic Address.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE SPEAKS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOUR CLASSES WHO ARE OPPOSED TO THE WELFARE OF THE LABORING MAN —GREAT WEALTH OPPOSING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—WHAT WAS DONE AT THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

The following address has been issued by the National Democratic Executive Committee through its Chairman:

"*To the People of the United States:*

"The National Democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the Administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the Government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital, and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and pensioners.

"The open record of a man whom it has named as its candidate for the Presidency has been accepted by thousands of Independent Republicans in every State as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly fulfilled and that under his administration good government will be assured.

"To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the Republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, by official misconduct and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation which would blight the honest industry of our people.

"Against us and against those honorable Republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made.

"These are chiefly made up of four classes.

"*First*—An army of office-holders, who, by choice or compulsion, are now giving to Republican committees, as parts of the campaign fund of that party, moneys paid to such officers out of the public treasury for services due to the people of the United States.

"*Second*—Organized bodies of men who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the Government and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth, are willing to pay largely to the Republican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties which constitutes a system of bounties to monopolies under the false pretense of protection to American industry.

Third—A host of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers, who have grown rich upon public plunder and are ready to pay tithes for what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained.

Fourth—Corporations, which having spoiled the public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the Republican party, believe they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are, therefore, willing to keep it in place by giving a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

"This committee has no troops of office-holders at its command.

"It will not agree to sell the future legislation of Congress for money paid now into its party treasury.

"It will not promise impunity to thieves.

"It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain heretofore made by the Republican party with any corporation, for all the wealth which such corporation can offer.

"It appeals to the people against one and all of these opponents, thus corruptly banded together against the friends of good government.

"The number of these opponents is small, but their wealth is great, and it will be unscrupulously used. An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform and in discussion in the newspapers. The organization of all who are opposed to them must be perfected in every State, city county in the land. Money is needed to do this honest work. Your committee, refusing to adopt the methods by which the Republican party fills its treasury, calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires.

"It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President. No contribution will be counted too small. Wherever a band, banker or postal money order office can be found the means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of this committee individual or collective contributions in aid of the great cause in which we are engaged, or money may be remitted by mail to Charles J. Canda, Treasurer, at No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

"When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is now endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine into the Presidential office, the recorded list of such contributors will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed.

"Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to the assemblages of the people.

"The man who wrote the Fisher Letters will never be the choice of the people for the President of the United States. "ARTHUR P. GORMAN,

"Chairman Nat. Dem. Executive Committee."

Phenomenal "Innocence."

The *Tribune* maintains that the written proofs of Blaine's venality leave his "honor untarished." But our esteemed contemporary is painfully impelled to admit that they show Mr. Blaine to be a very unsophisticated innocent in financial transactions and the victim of designing sharpers.

The *Tribune*, weeping for its guileless chief, presses its pocket handkerchief to its eyes and exclaims: "Exposed to temptation every hour for thirty years, able to sell his influence at almost any time for millions, he gets fleeced by a Fisher because he will not be dishonest or voluntarily let his name be tarnished."

Crafty Fisher! Artless, simple-hearted Blaine!

The wickedness of the deception practiced on the Mulligan candidate is illustrated by his unreserved and generous confidence in his victimizers.

Imagine this badly treated innocent addressing the greedy shark who was preying on him in these terms:

I beg you to understand that I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter; but *your conduct towards me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years*, and of course I have naturally come to expect the same of you now. You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered only by one thing, and that is definite and expressed arrangement with Mr. Caldwell. *I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me, but I do not get a definite understanding with him as I have with you.*

Fancy the victim, Blaine, thus enlarging on the generosity of the victimizer, Fisher:

Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect *as generous as I could expect or desire.* I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I *wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character.* It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me. if he really designs to so I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. *Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise he might grow reluctant to part with the share;* and I do not by this mean any distrust of him.

I do not feel that I shall prove a dead head in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."

How complete and cruel must have been the influence of these designing rascals over the innocent Maine Statesman to induce him to write to Dear Mr. Fisher as follows:

"I think, on the whole, I had better not insist on the $40,000 additional bonds at same rate. My engagement was not absolute, and I can back out of it with honor. *I would rather do this than seem to be exacting or indelicate.*

Besides, I have always felt that Mr. Caldwell manifested the most gentlemanly spirit towards me, *and designed to treat me handsomely in the end. On the whole, therefore, I shall be better off perhaps to let things remain as they are.* But I will follow your judgment in this matter if I can find what it is."

We really tremble for Mr. Blaine. He is now visiting this city. He may possibly roam the streets unprotected, and "Hungry Joe" is at large. Canno: Capt. Williams manage to cage that distinguished bunco hero daring the stay of Mr. Blaine?

Turn the rascals out!—*World.*

Labor Troubles and the Cause.

The Chicago *Herald*, a public journal that is both able and accurate, makes the statement that there are 25,000 able-bodied men in that city out of employment. In searching for a cause for this lamentable condition of affairs, the *Herald* suggests that the employment of imported contract laborers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and the eastern states is likely the inducing cause.

The condition which the laboring interests present in Chicago is not peculiar to that locality. In every city and industrial centre in the country the proportion of idle men is as great. It is not as a rule a willful idleness either. The men who are walking the streets and lounging about the works in search of employment are as a rule industrious, sober and intelligent workingmen.

That these workingmen are idle are not a matter of choice but necessity. They would prefer to work and enjoy the independence that comes with a maintenance honestly earned. But the contract pauper labor drives them out of the labor market and there is no protection against that sort of importation. All articles that enter into their food and clothing are taxed to protect their employers, but that which concerns them is free because the employers want it so.

In this connection it is worthy of remark that the first man to import contract labor into this state was B. F. Jones, chairman of the republican national committee. Mr. Jones was not selected by Mr. Blaine as the executive manager of his canvass because he introduced this vicious practice. But he was chosen because out of the difference between the price of contract labor and that of the intelligent native and naturalized citizen he was able to accumulate millions of dollars, out of which Mr. Blaine expected a liberal contribution to the campaign corruption fund.

The Chicago *Herald* is right in its opinion as to the cause of the enforced idleness. It stops short of its duty when it fails to hold the republican party directly responsible for it.—*Patriot.*

The Mulligan Millstone.

Mulligan testified—page 98 of the report of the evidence—"He prayed, almost went on his knees—I would say on his knees—and implored me to think of his six children and his wife, and that if the committee should get hold of this communication it would sink him immediately and ruin him forever." Of course Mulligan may have sworn falsely; but Mr. Blaine has not undertaken to say that he did. On the contrary he declared, "I would not say that at all." Then Mulligan may have dreamed that he saw Blaine on his knees, and heard him utter those words; but that is very unlikely, it must be admitted.

The only plausible argument in favor of the dream theory, is Blaine's suggestion that the Mulligan letters would "sink him immediately and ruin him forever; the fact being that they had not this effect Mr. Blaine ascended to the Senate afterwards. It is true that they lost him once or twice the Republican presidential nomination. It is also true that Mr. Blaine may have miscalculated their effect, and knowing that they ought to ruin him, feared that they would do it, and at once. We think it altogether likely that the Mulligan letters will sink Mr. Blaine ultimately; but they have not been the quick acting poison which he anticipated in Mr. Mulligan's dream, if it was a dream. He will necessarily have to accuse Mr. Blaine of some bad judgment and undue fear if we conclude that Mr. Mulligan really heard him utter that prayer. As Mr. Blaine has not been free from errors of judgment and tokens of fear, we are permitted to believe that he was in mortal terror over the effect of the disclosure to Mulligan. There was sufficient ground for his fear. Those letters are going to punish him. His newspaper advocates acknowledge their unwholesomeness by neglecting to print them. They are monstrous hard to swallow. When Mr. Blaine asked his organs to print them, it was like giving stones to those who wanted bread; and they would not indulge in the petrified nutriment. —*Ex.*

"You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures, and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts?"—*"Dear Fisher" to James G. Blaine.*

Stake Not All on Ohio.

There is now little doubt of Cleveland's election. The damaging facts brought to light concerning Mr. Blaine's public career have effectually condemned him in the eyes of the American people; and the more these are considered the greater will be the vote against him. Nothing but a revolution in the now united Democratic ranks, or Grover Cleveland's death can prevent a Democratic victory in November. Therefore it is that the Democracy should proceed with caution during the short time intervening between the present and election day; and particularly it should not stake its all on the result in Ohio. It must be remembered that the Buckeye state has not cast its vote for Democratic electors since 1852 and that in 1880 it gave Garfield, for president, 34,227 plurality. The lowest ebb of the Republican vote was in the great uprising of 1876, when Hayes carried the state by 7,516 majority. In other than presidential years Ohio is very uncertain. After Grant had been given a plurality of 34,268 in 1872, the following two years saw the Democracy successful by 817 and 17,502 respectively. Again after Hayes' success in 1876, 1877 saw a Democratic governor installed by the plurality of 22,520. Hoadly's plurality of 12,529 one year ago, following the election of a Republican governor in 1881 by 24,309, is another illustration in point.

It will thus be seen on presidential issues that Ohio is naturally Republican. It is therefore entirely wrong to pin the faith of the party to a democratic success in October. While Ohio is absolutely essential to Republican success, the Democracy can afford to spare it. The Republicans recognize that if they lose Ohio in October, Cleveland's election will be practically unanimous. They will therefore mass all their forces at that point, and open barrels innumerable; for to them they are aware that it is a life and death struggle. A halt should be called on some of the extravagant Democratic claims that are made for Ohio by those whose zeal outruns their discretion. If the Democracy become imbued with the belief that they will carry the state next month, a Republican victory will be a serious set-back. Let it not be forgotten that Ohio in presidential years is a Republican state, and that the Demacrats have an up-hill fight for it, with the chances all against them.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Increase of Suicide.

Dr. Talmage on Sunday last at his church in Brooklyn, spoke on the subject of suicide.

"In olden times," said Mr. Talmage, "suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Times have changed, but the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a newspaper in the last month that did not announce a suicide? Defaulters, alarmed at the prospect of exposure, have put themselves out of existence. Frustrated affections, dyspeptic impatiences, envy, hate, destitution and disappointment are considered sufficient causes for putting an end to one's existence. There have been more suicides during the past two years than ever before; more during the last month than in the past twelve months. The evil is growing greater and greater. The pulpit has been considering whether there was anything wrong in suicide, and in high circles there are persons who are apologetic for suicide. Let me say at the outset that some of the best Christians have committed suicide, but always in a state of dementia, and I have no more doubt of their happiness in the future life than I have of the Christian who dies naturally in his bed. Scotland is prolific of great men, but she has produced none greater than Hugh Miller. Yet his brain gave way and he was found dead by his bed-side with a bullet wound in his head. William Cooper who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors as a writer of hymns, made to attempts to end his life, and when God interposed to save him he sat down and wrote that hymn

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

"While we make this merciful allowance with regard to those who are plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that that man who steps in between his body and his soul goes straight to perdition. You are more responsible for your own life than you are for the lives of others. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself.

"Notwithstanding that the Bible and every argument is against it yet suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge infidelity and agnosticism as being the chief cause of suicide. If there be no hereafter why should we hold back the folding doors between this life and death? There has never been a case of suicide where the suicide was not either insane or an infidel. You say the cause was business trouble. Go clear back of that and acknowledge that it is the result of teaching infidelity. Infidelity always has been apologetic for self-demolition. After Tom Paine published his book there was an alarming increase of suicide.

"If infidelity could carry its way and persuade the majority of the people in this country that suicide was honorable, the North River would be so full of corpses that the ferry-boats would be impeded and the shot of the suicide's pistol could be heard every hour of the day. For your trouble I prescribe life rather than death. People who have had it worse than you have gone joyfully all the way through life. God knows when to let you up from your earthly bondage. For myself I thank God for a Christian's life, a Christian's death and a Christian's immortality."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N.Y. aug 21-1 y.

Something New!

We would respectfully announce to the people of Bloomsburg and vicinity that we have opened a first-class laundry and ladies' hair goods store, Bloomsburg, Pa., in Dentler's new store, Main Street. Ladies can have their combings made up into waves, switches, frizzes, &c.

This cut represents our very popular Victoria Wave. This is dressed with the hair falling on the forehead, and the ends made in Montagues can be dressed plain. We handle all styles and varieties. But the Brown & Baldwin Wave with our close parting is unsurpassed and acknowledged by all to excel any other wave made. There is a part, but so made that the lace does not show, thus avoiding the wig like appearance of all other waves. Langtry's and Bernhart's Waves and English Bangs are very fine, made in any style, six stem switches made of the finest quality, all long hair. Natural gray hair a specialty. Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees and one-half Wigs made to order. Wares done up and exchanged.

All our goods made of natural curly hair, and are warranted. Samples cheerfully shown. Ladies' hair dressed and head cleaned by lady attendants. We also have a fine line of Face powders and Shampoo. Ladies will find it to their advantage to deal with us as we dress our waves and front pieces to suit the wearer.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DAVIS' FRENCH DYE WORKS.

THE LAUNDRY

consists of fine polished work done up on short notice. Family washing a specialty. Goods called for and delivered. Soliciting your favors we are respectfully

Brown & Baldwin.

Sept 26

AGENTS WANTED—For the lives of Blaine & Logan, and Cleveland & Hendricks. In 1 vol by T. W. Knox. In 1 vol by Hon A Barnum. The *Best* and *Cheapest*. Each vol., 500 pages, $1.50. 50 per cent to Agents. Outfit free. Address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLINTON MELICK LATE OF MT. PLEASANT TWP., COL. CO. DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Clinton Melick, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county Penna., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. MARY M. MELICK,
Aug. 18th 1884 Executrix.
Aug 22-5w *

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Come to the premises of the undersigned in Madison township about June 1st, 1884, two ewes and two lambs—all bearing the same mark. The owner will please come, prove property, pay costs, and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

PERRY BENFIELD,
Aug 22-3w Millville.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned at Wedgtown, about July 20th, a white pig, about 12 weeks old. The left ear is slightly cut. The owner will please call pay costs and take it away or it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN WARD.
Aug 22-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LAURA J. PATTEN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Laura J. Patten, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. E. H. LITTLE,
Aug 29 Administrator.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN MOURER, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on

Tuesday, November 4, 1884

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

Thirty persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congressman-at-Large.

One person for Congress from the 11th Congressional District.

Two persons for Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Columbia County.

One person for Register and Recorder of Columbia county.

One person for Treasurer of Columbia county.

Three persons for Commissioners of Columbia county.

Three persons for Auditors of Columbia county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of Potter Smith.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

East Berwick, at the little office of Jackson & Woodin in the borough of Berwick.

West Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of W. A. Yetter.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Mrs Thomas Monroe.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of I. D. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Knorr, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.

Montour township, at the public house of B. Laycock, at Ruperi.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenbergerr.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.

Orange township, at G. Heckman's hotel in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.

West Scott at the public house of F. C. Fredrich, in Lightstreet.

East Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in Espy.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be clos

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
8:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:36 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:05 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Perry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

M. S. Appleman is seriously ill.

Mrs. S. York of Danville, was the guest of Mrs. Judge Elwell a few days last week.

Mrs. H. H. Grotz and Mrs. R. C. Neal spent a few days in Philadelphia this week.

Col. Jamison's family returned from Long Pond on Tuesday.

John G. Jacoby Esq., of Berwick, was foreman of the Grand Jury.

Miss Ella McKinney is visiting friends at Troy, Pa.

Mrs. Christian, of Virginia, is the guest of her uncle, Lloyd Paxton, at Rupert.

Rev. T. H. Cullen and wife are expected here next week to visit their friends.

Hon. William Bryson was in attendance at court this week.

A. K. Walter and A. P. Spinney, Esq., of Ashland, were in town on Monday looking after some Sheriff's sales.

John H. Beagle of Leighton, Iowa, is visiting his father, George Beagle of Eyers Grove.

Hon. Prentice Dimon and wife and Mr. D. Clark and wife of Van Ettenville, N. Y. are visiting at Judge Elwell's.

Rev. H. S. Gable, pastor of the Catawissa circuit of the U. B. Church, was a witness at court on Monday. Rev. G. was at one time a member of the typo craft, and paid the COLUMBIAN office a friendly call while in town.

F. D. Dentler commenced business in his new store room, on Monday morning.

WANTED.—A first class wash woman, and one plain ironer at the Bloomsburg Laundry.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on Saturday next, October 4th. Partly visible in the Atlantic States.

A communication from Espy concerning a marriage was omitted because no name was signed to it.

Wedding and Party invitations and a fine line of calling cards, at the COLUMBIAN store. 2w

A violent shock of earthquake was felt on the 19th inst. in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and other Western states.

Frank Gordon shot and killed George Lewis at Williamsport last Saturday night for stealing his watch. Gordon was arrested.

Water is very scarce in Shenandoah. At nearly all the collieries in that region they have been hauling water for a number of miles.

An excursion train of eighteen car loads from Plymouth, passed through this place on Tuesday en route for Hess' grove, Rupert, for a picnic.

A number of our subscribers owe us for the present year which expires October 1st, and some owe for a longer time. All who are indebted are earnestly requested to square their accounts.

There was a large picnic in Hess' Grove at Rupert on Tuesday, from Scranton. A young girl while walking across the aqueduct lost her balance and fell on the stones below, severely bruising her.

We would call attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Brown & Baldwin, who have established a Laundry and hair dressing establishment, in Dentler's new building.

John A. Sittzer, Esq., of Tunkhannock, has been nominated by the Democrats of the 44th judicial district for President Judge. The district consists of Wyoming and Sullivan counties. Mr. Sittzer is an able lawyer and will be elected.

A full supply of paper, tablets, pens, pencils, ink, erasers, copy books, drawing books, rulers and everything needed by school children, except school books, can be found at the COLUMBIAN store, very cheap. 2w

It may appear to some that the subject of a bolt has received more attention than it deserves, as the prospect of anything like united effort on the part of the dissatisfied element is not at all bright. We are informed, however, that strong efforts are soon to be made, and we have endeavored to place the matter in its true light before the people.

During the congressional conference dispatches were sent to the city papers stating that the conferees from this county were favorable to the nomination of Beamish. The truth is that not a single vote was cast for Beamish by any conferee from this county, from the opening to the close of the conference.

Entries for the Columbia county Fair can be sent to the secretary at any time. It is the desire that this matter will be attended to at once, so as to avoid the rush on the first day of the fair. You can call personally upon the secretary at his office in Brower's building, or write him as follows: H. V. White, Secretary, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The COLUMBIAN is not quaking in its boots with terror at the childish threats of the *Republican*, and we shall always talk right out in meeting whenever we deem it proper to do so, without stooping to personalities. If at any time it is necessary to give some of the inside history of the Fairman campaign, it will be given, and the threat of the *Republican* will hardly have the desired effect of keeping us quiet.

John F. Hutchison an old resident of Fishingcreek township, died at his home near Forks on Tuesday morning, of typhoid fever, after an illness of about two weeks. He leaves a widow and five children. The funeral takes place this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hutchison was a kind father and husband, and a good neighbor, and he will be greatly missed by all in his community. He was master of Columbia Grange No. 47, and a member of Ent Post G. A. R.

The skating rink will be opened on Tuesday night, of next week, September 30, under the management of A. H. Stroh. On the opening night one pair of club skates will be given to the best skater, and one pair of rink skates to the next best. The skaters will be from Bloomsburg. The contest to be decided by three judges, one to be selected by the skaters, one by manager, and one by the two first selected.

A MINE SHAFT'S GRIM SECRET.—A skeleton found at the bottom of a shaft near Beaver Glen, has been identified as that of John Ireland, who disappeared sixteen years ago. On a tobacco box near the skeleton was a writing accusing Ireland's wife of having murdered her children, and with one Ira Tompkins inflicted terrible injuries upon and then throwing him down the shaft. Mrs. Ireland, who married Tompkins, died four years ago, and Tomkins soon after left the country.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

The Bloomsburg Water Company have made an advance in their water rates which will go into effect October 1st, 1884. For yard hydrant or kitchen sink, or both, with hot and cold water, the rate is fixed at $6.00 per annum, instead of $5.00, as heretofore. Bath tubs and water closets are $3.00 each, and stationary wash tubs, $1.00, same as last year's rate. The greatest advance is in the wash paves. For street, sidewalk, lot sprinkling, &c., per season, not over 50 feet, $4.00; for each additional fifty feet an extra charge of 50cts. is made. The former rate was $3.00 and was not limited to fifty feet.

DEER SHOT.—On last Saturday morning while the Sheriff's sales were taking place at the Court House, a small dog got in the yard and began chasing the deer, when 'Colonel' taking fright, jumped against the fence, breaking out a panel and effected his escape. He ran down Market street, thence to Mahoning and across the meadow to the canal, which he swam and made for the hills. A short time after, Mr. A. J. Maus discovered a deer in the field near his residence, he quickly procured his gun and being a crack shot, brought down the buck, which he afterwards found to be the one that had escaped from the Court House yard. The carcass was cut up and divided among the Court House officials.—*Danville American.*

Some of our contemporaries make the mistake of presuming that the present contest for the Prothonotaryship is the COLUMBIAN'S fight. This paper took no part in the preliminary contest, believing that it was its duty to treat all candidates alike. It refused to print any affidavits for anyone unless the party affected had an opportunity to answer. It would have supported any candidates named by the convention, unless proof satisfactory to the Standing Committee could be produced showing that the nominations were unlawfully made. The nominations were made under the rules of the party and the laws of the State, as we believe, and we shall do all that can be done, honestly and fairly, to sustain the action of the convention, and we have no fears but that the Democrats of this county will do all they can to sustain the COLUMBIAN in its position.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

SIRS:—Major Hanley struck the key note which has the ring of true Democratic metal, when he says the "majority rules" and in "convention did rule," &c., which sounds the tocsin of the onward march of the unbroken host of Democracy to sure and complete victory in November of the entire ticket—County, State and National. The Democracy of Columbia county will rally around the Major's standard and recognize the leadership of so eminent an exponent of its principles. He has stepped to the front, and more than redeemed the principles ever held sacred by the party, which some were willing to barter away. He is able to lead, but no one is able to coax, whip, or drive the party out of line of duty. And further we recognize the many good qualities which enter into the composition of true manhood and Christian principles embodied in the Republican candidate for Prothonotary. Nevertheless, the Democracy in point of capture cannot be compared to a species of the finny tribe, *i. e.*, the speckled beauties to be taken at will by the craft and skill of the wily Rev. gentleman, as with the deceptive fly at his pleasure. Yours,

Y.

A railroad company is expected to keep order on its trains and about its depots, so that its patrons may not be subjected to annoyance in any way. It is with this understanding that the D. L. & W. road has an official whose principal business it is to look after the comfort of passengers and the safety of their baggage. In order the more forcibly to impress upon the minds of those who are inclined to be disorderly when under the influence of liquor that the company will not tolerate improper conduct, a prosecution was brought here recently against a young man for assault and battery, and resisting an officer. The difficulty arose from the use of profane language in a car in the presence of ladies, and being persisted in, the passenger was ejected by an officer who happened to be on the train. The officer got off at the same station on other business, and while there the ejected passenger made an assault upon him, and when the officer attempted to arrest him, resisted and escaped. This is the story in brief. He was subsequently bround over to court, and on Tuesday a true bill was returned by the grand jury. In the afternoon a *nolle prosequi* was entered on payment of costs, which amounted to nearly forty dollars, the prosecutor deeming the payment of this sum sufficient punishment. We have called attention to the case for the purpose of showing that it is unprofitable to trifle with the rights of the public, and to resist an officer in the performance of his duty, and hope that the result of this case may prove a warning to others who may be inclined to be disorderly on the cars.

Mr. Storm Renominated.

The Congressional Conference reassembled at Scranton on the evening of the 17th inst. The sessions lasted until Friday morning, when Mr. Storm was nominated on the 123rd ballot, by the conferees of Columbia, Monroe, Montour and Pike counties. His selection gives much satisfaction here, as he has made an honest, able and industrious representative, and he was fairly entitled to a second term, as it has been accorded to all his predecessors in the present district. His election is sure by a majority of 8,000 to 10,000.

Sheriff's Sales.

The following properties were sold by Sheriff Mourey at the Court House on Monday afternoon:

Property of C. Mears in Orange to W. Mears, for $90.00; property of A. Witmire in Centre to George Ruckle for $40.00; property of J. Delong's life estate, one tract in Centre to Cyrus McHenry, acting executor of Henry Delong, for $105.00; another tract to same for $100.00; property of Timothy Bolich in Locust to A. K. Walter, for $100.00; property of Levi A. Hutchison in Centre to William Shaffer for $103.00; another tract of same to W. Shaffer, for $203.00.

The property of C. B. Brockway on Third street was sold on Monday at assignee's sale to Frank Kline for $3,450

A sister of Dr. O. H. Megargell, died in Scranton on Tuesday, of last week, aged 26 years. On Wednesday, a daughter of Dr. Megargell's aged 13 years, died of diphtheria. The community sympathizes with the Dr. in his affliction.

Mr. Edward Southern's three act farcial comedy, now playing at the Star Theatre, is sufficiently unlike other current theatrical fun to deserve special mention. It would be difficult to string more absurdities upon a single thread than are here associated. In addition to this the treatment involves wit no less than humor, and genuine wit is an unknown quantity in current comedy.—*New York World, May* 28.

Opera House, Bloomsburg, Oct. 2nd.

Cheap Stationery.

A good quality of figured note paper, only 18 cents a quire, with envelopes; a fine quality of white or cream note at 25 cents a box; extra heavy at 35 cents, and extra superfine, at 45 cents. Also Grecian Antique, and tinted papers, the best in the market, mourning paper and correspondence cards, at the COLUMBIAN store. 2w

Lackawanna County Agricultural Society.

The annual fair of Lackawanna county which commences on Tuesday next, bids favorable of being the finest and most extensive exhibition that the agricultural society has ever given. The former successes of that organization has attracted the attention of people from various portions of the State, and the result has been to fill the entry books and crowd their exhibition hall with competing articles and products. In the list of stock entries are the celebrated Devon herds of the Banker Bros. of Franklin Forks, W. H. Jones of Montrose, Christopher Burns of Friendsville, and others of equal notoriety. In addition to this superb display the officers have arranged for the entertainment of their guests, many amusements and field sports, among which is a grand display of Japanese fire works to take place on Thursday; also trials of speed on their excellent course, for which the liberal offer of $1,200 in premiums is made, as follows: Oct. 1st, 3.00 class $200; 2.30 class, trotters and pacers, $400; Oct. 3rd, 2.45 class $200; free for all trotters $400. We believe that our citizens can spend a day or so at this fair very profitably.

One Little Rule.

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN:]

As this life is what we make it, a few hints may smooth many a path and calm some aching heart. We, all of us, are striving to be happy and enjoy the bright and sunny side of everything. Yet, I may say that this is no easy task, for some obstacle, some unexperienced grief will present itself an enemy to the attainment of our future prospects. These hinderances are not always to be overcome in a moment, hence, the necessity of a timely preparation to meet such difficulties.

One old adage which presents itself for our consideration is this: *What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.* Although this saying is worn by the use of men, and faded by the sands of time, it is not threadbare. It stands out as the true and the tried of success.

There is no place where you can meet with a successful man or woman but that, if you stop to inquire into the secret of his or her success, you may find this to be the key. The all perplexing question *Failure* may many times be answered by showing the want of this, on the part of one who fails. The genius does nothing more than to follow the dictates of this principle. You will find it so wherever you may find any difficult task perfected.

Pride, in the perfection of our work, should be the aim of every one who may labor either with body or mind. It should make no difference what that work may be, but it should be finished with that same taste and care that the belle of society adorns her person. Parents should be vigilant in the care over their children; seeing that they perform all things from the building of a toy-house to the highest calling to which they may attain, with a beauty and symmetry that will command the praise and admiration of all.

Thus, if the home could be made the cradle in which this one little rule could be fostered, grand results would follow. Many difficulties would be overcome; our lives would be smoother; families would be happier; societies would be benefited, and our governments would be free from an error too often committed, should this one gem be practiced and not passed so lightly by. L. J.

Benton.

Mrs. Eli Mendenhall, wife of the republican candidate for commissioner died on Tuesday of last week and was buried on Friday.

Mrs. Abraham McNeal, sister of Rohr McHenry Esq., was buried on the same day. Both were interred in the Benton cemetery.

On last Sunday night as J. C. Wenner and family were returning from church, and when about half a mile from home they discovered a fire in the neighborhood of their locality, the light of which rendered objects distinctly visible half a mile distant. Their fears were at once aroused with gloomy forebodings. Making all possible haste, and on approaching, it became every instant more painfully evident that their comfortable dwelling was fast becoming the prey of the devouring flames. Mrs. Wenner and Rebecca their daughter became frantic with excitement and grief, and could hardly be retained in the buggy though driving at almost a runaway speed. It looked as though they would arrive just in time to witness the consummation of a fearful conflagration, and just too late to avert destruction, or save a thing, and for once experienced the suddden transportation from at least a living to utter want, or all the horrors incident to a genuine burn out. But on quite near approach they saw to their joy that the fire was in an out building in the rear of their dwelling. Fortunately there was no wind, and fortunately also just arrived in time to arrest the flames from communicating with other combustibles that led to other buildings, and thus prevented the whole from a general sweep. The fire originated in a little house where wood ashes were kept, and burnt the small structure, which communicated to the other building. Several chickens roosting therein were burnt to death. This is the second time that family have had a good scare from the same cause. Let people beware where and how they keep their wood ashes.

If you want to be a clean man use plenty of soap and keep out of politics. If you want to be shaved go from home and trade. If you can't "stand prosperity, endorse," and if you want the "truth in all things" listen to what everybody says.

Mrs. E. Southern's "Whose Are They?" is amusing large audiences at the Star Theatre and will continue the attraction there throughout this week. The piece is played in a brisk, rattling manner by a good company and forms a lively entertainment. —*New York Herald June* 1.

Opera House, Bloomsburg, Oct. 2nd.

Berwick.

Mr. Garrick Mallery returned from New York last Saturday.

Mr. W. F. Parker of Philadelphia is visiting his mother in this place.

Mr. I. C. Dietrick left for Houtzdale, Thursday, to take charge of the school in that place.

The C. L. S. C. had a business meeting at Mrs. M. W. Jackson's residence last Friday evening.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported as being in this place.

The young men's republican club will have a meeting in the little office this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bower gave a party at their residence last Monday evening. Every one was agreeably entertained, and regret their departure for Carlisle.

A number of gentlemen are getting up a couple of teams to play foot-ball. Success to their efforts.

Large crowds are seen going to the fair which has turned out to be quite a success.

DERF.

Asbury.

James E. Robbins leaves home this morning for Lafayette.

The School board of Fishingcreek have made arrangements with Mr. Teates of Bloomsburg to furnish the balance of the school houses with the patent seats and desks.

E. L. Lemons is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

W. W. Sutliff is still nader treatment.

Charles Emery is still down with typhoid fever, and his wife also is complaining.

J. F. Hutchisan is very low with typhoid fever, his recovery is doubtful.

Dr. C. W. Ammerman's wife and children are still at this place at his mother's, on account of diphtheria at Orangeville.

We had a white frost here Sabbath morning but it did not freeze anything.

The farmers are very busily engaged in finishing seeding. Some are done and are cutting their corn.

Eli Robbins dug a hill of potatoes numbering 15, weighing 12 pounds.

Buckwheat cakes and honey are now in season. Bees did well in this section in making honey. Some swarms made as high as four pounds a day.

Mr. L. H. Boody of Rupert made his appearance at this place Sabbath morning on his new bicycle which is a beauty, and far surpasses anything of the kind we ever saw. It is an expert Columbia with all the attachments, drop handle, bars, and ball pedals and a magnificent bell. The lantern gives a most excellent light as we saw it in the evening. I would advise him to have a cow catcher attached yet for his own personal benefit and safety, as the farmers leave their cows run at large in this section of the country, and he may accidently run against one. Mr. Boody being an expert on the bicycle, the boys and all were much pleased to see him ride, and will be pleased to see him come again.

BUCKWHEAT CAKE.

Centralia.

The Centralia Social Club held a picnic on Saturday evening which netted them some fifty odd dollars. Owing to the extreme coolness of the evening, the attendance was not very large.

The festival of the Sons of Temperance was continued on Monday, and proved successful in every way.

Rev. Crotty, late assistant of Rev. J. J. Russel, has been appointed pastor of a church in Bloomsburg.

The collieries hereabouts paid on Saturday, and every one seems happy.

The hooks of the rope gave out at Morris Ridge one day last week, leaving the wagon descend to the bottom of the slope at a terrible rate of speed. Timbers were knocked down, and the road considerably damaged.

John Snyder and a Pole were injured by a fall of coal at Troutman's on Thursday. The Pole was badly hurt and was taken to the hospital. Mr. Snyder escaped with a few slight bruises.

A corps of Lehigh Valley engineers under Mr. Clemen's supervision, have been making surveys at Montana the past week.

The Philadelphia papers erroneously stated on Monday that the Primrose vein had been struck in the tunnel at Continental. A small leader of the Buck Mountain vein about 1½ feet in thickness has been struck, and the general opinion is that the Buck Mountain vein will be reached in a few days. The Primrose vein, however, will not be reached for months.

The surface is still caving in at Dark Corner. All the people living on the south side of the railroad have vacated the houses, which may at any moment be taken down.

Ben. J. Dyke has secured a position in the grocery department of the Mammoth store. Ben. has had considerable experience in the grocery business, and will be a valuable acquisition to Riley & Co.

The Hungarian that was shot at Montana several weeks ago, is being cared for by C. Fotterman, of town. The poor unfortunate is slowly recovering, but the doctors are still unable to find the ball.

A large number of our town folks, that is, those who had the necessary wherewith, took in the fair at Ringtown last week. Mr. Theo. Riley is credited with having the fastest team of trotters exhibited at the fair.

Martin Gaughan, of base-ball fame, is very sick.

A young lad named Eddie Martin, while chopping wood, on Friday last, accidentally struck his brother in the face with the axe, inflicting a deep gash on the cheek.

The Morgan property in the upper part of town was purchased by Arthur McLaughlin of Mahanoy City, for $1,400.

James Ryan was slightly hurt in the mines on Thursday, by a fall of coal.

Jettie Lavelle, who had been summering in Canada, came home on Thursday.

Matthew Sullivan was badly hurt at Logan colliery on Saturday, by being struck with a lump of coal which flew from a shot. He was taken to the Hospital.

The disease existing in Dark Corner the last few months, has reached the "Shanties." Mrs. Menahan, a married woman, died from it on Saturday, after an illness of seven days. The disease is a mystery to the physicians, as mostly every case proves fatal.

Anthony Padden of town, while returning from Ashland Monday evening, was driven into by a reckless driver from Locust Gap. Mr. Padden was trampled on by the horses, and the wagon passed over his body, injuring him severely.

The Citizens' Band made its first appearance, since reorganizing, on Monday evening, and enlivened the town with some very fine playing. We never object to open air concerts—give us some more of them.

Geo. W. Davis and Samuel Fahringer were attending court in Schuylkill county last week.

Supt. Brown was in Bloomsburg the fore part of this week

Court Proceedings.

The September term of court opened on Monday, Hon. W. Elwell, and associates Hons. F. L. Shuman and James Lake on the Bench.

The Grand Jury was called and sworn, and John G. Jacoby appointed foreman.

G. W. Foster, E. Shutt and M. E. Cox appointed tipstaves.

William Kelley was naturalized and sworn in open court.

Commonwealth vs. John Bradley. Nol. pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. W. Gross. Nol. pros. allowed.

Report of auditor in estate of Ann P. Evans, confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of E. J. McHenry, confirmed nisi.

Bloom Poor District vs. Centre Poor District. Opinion of court filed. Order reversed and Bloom Poor District to pay costs.

Estate of James Lamon, opinion filed.

Estate of Hannah Lamon, opinion filed.

Application of citizens of Espy to be incorporated as a borough. Opinion filed, and borough refused.

J. H. Lanyon, B. Vinton and A. G. Kimberly naturalized and sworn in open court.

Petition for citation filed in estate of Frederick Crouse.

Annie McNealis appointed guardian of minor children of Patrick McNealis.

Auditor's report in estate of John Lewis confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report confirmed nisi in estate of Dr. D. Petriken.

Commonwealth vs. Clemuel Wells. Larceny, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Krick. Assault, &c., not a true bill, county to pay costs.

Widows' appraisements and committees' accounts confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in estate of Jacob Hons confirmed nisi.

Geo. W. Supplee was apponted guardian of R. Patton, Frank Patton and J. A. Patton.

Commonwealth vs. James McGuire. Illegal voting. Defendant pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00, costs of prosecution, and three months in county jail.

Auditor's report in estate of Alex. Colley confirmed nisi; also in estates of Jacob Snyder and Hannah Shive.

Estate of William Myers, decree made for specific performance of contract.

John Huffnagle vs. Beaver Poor District. Petition for statutory writ filed.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Edwin Jones vs. Eliza Jones. Petition for divorce, subpoena awarded.

Inquest awarded in estate of Margaret Mellick.

Commonwealth vs. A. Swisher. Assault and battery, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Allebach. Recognizance of defendant in $100 to appear at next session.

Report of sale of M. P. Lutz, assignee of C. B. Brockway, confirmed nisi.

Report of auditor in estate of A. Force confirmed nisi.

Bloom Poor District vs. Poor District of Jordan township, Lycoming county, appeal entered.

J. Fetterman vs. Dr. Harter and wife. Bill in equity. Opinion filed, bill dismissed.

Report of sales confirmed nisi in estates of Seth Hartman, Nancy Kahler, Susan Rumble and Isaac Leidy.

Return of inquest in estate of Harriet Vanliew confirmed nisi.

Francis P. Eves appointed supervisor of Greenwood township.

The following roads were confirmed nisi: Hemlock township near M. C. Whitenight's, Main near W. S. Fisher's, Scott near Benj. Sharpless', Jackson and Pine near Pine Grove school house, Catawissa near Berninger's mill, Mt. Pleasant near J. L. Harp's, Scott near Robert Stiff's, Pine near A. E. Girton's, Benton near J. R. Cole's, Catawissa near High House, Catawissa near Haines and M. E. Parsonage.

Report of viewers of a bridge in Beaver confirmed nisi.

J. L. Sponenberg vs. Berwick borough. Report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Registration of Dr. Bauer. Petition filed to amend record and for reargument. Opinion filed, refusing motion.

Jacob Swank vs. N. & W. B. R. R. Co. Judgment entered in favor of plaintiff for $1,000 and costs, exclusive of costs of struck jury.

Kressler vs. J. B. Scott. Opinion filed.

Commonwealth vs. G. W. Arms. Rule for new trial. Opinion filed and rule discharged. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $25.00 and costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for three months, and restore the goods stolen.

Inquisition on body of C. A. Chusler approved as proper to be held.

Commonwealth vs. Clemuel Wells. Larceny, defendant pleads guilty.

Commonwealth vs. A. Swisher. Assault and battery. Case tried, verdict guilty; recognizance taken for defendant's appearance on Thursday.

Fred Comerselt naturalized in open court.

Elias Laubach, Elias Winner, Amos Hartman, Eli Pealer, Isaac Labor and Alfred Hess appointed viewers of the workmanship of a county bridge over Huntingdon creek near E. Paden's.

Commonwealth vs. Dr. Bauer. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John R. Teitsworth. Larceny, a true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. C. John. Assault and battery and resisting an officer, a true bill. Costs paid by defendant, and nol. pros. allowed.

On motion of Col. Freeze, W. M. Rapsher, Esq., of Carbon county, was admitted to practice in this county.

Commonwealth vs. Edson. Hawking and peddling. Case tried. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. G. Elskamp. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. A. Wilkison. Keeping a disorderly house. A true bill.

The following roads were confirmed nisi: Jackson and Sugarloaf township, near E. Peterman's; Centre, near Whitmire school house; Fishingcreek, near Eli Pealer's; Jackson, near L. Chamberlin's; Roaringcreek and Locust, near Samuel Hauck's; Fishingcreek, near W. Kreamer's; Montour, at Rupert; Pine, near W. Karshner's; Centre, near Allen Shellhamer's; Orange, near D. W. Hicks'.

Woman's Missionary Society.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of North'd. Presbytery met in the Presbyterian church of Bloomsburg at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 17, Mrs. Canfield of Orangeville acting as President. The meeting was opened by singing, followed by Mrs. Young of Williamsport leading in prayer. Singing and reading of the 17th chapter of John. Singing, after which the meeting was led in prayer by Mrs. Neal of Bloomsburg.

The Secretary of the Society, Miss Perkins of Lock Haven, being absent Miss Eva Rupert of Bloomsburg was chosen Sec. pro tem. Calling of roll by Sec. at which delegates responded, 7 societies and 3 bands. Address of Welcome by Miss Eva Rupert, responded to by Miss Bourne of Danville.

Singing, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved.

Miss Irving of Carlisle was then presented to the Society and gave a very interesting talk on the work of Home Missions in the Carlisle Presbytery, and also spoke of her S. S. Class Indian boys, and reading some very beautiful letters which she had received from them after they had left the school.

Talk on the work among the Freedmen by Miss Russell of Danville, who has spent many years among them.

Singing and adjournment until 7:30.

EVENING.

Singing.

Reading of 24 Psalm by Mr. Webster of Williamsport.

Singing, followed by prayer by Dr. Mitchell, after which the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brydie of Sunbury, on the work of Home Missions, taking the view of a Foreigner.

Singing, followed by an address from Mr. Webster.

Singing of Doxology and benediction. Business meeting of the Society.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Singing, followed by prayer by Miss Russell.

Singing, after which Mrs. Young gave a Bible reading.

Prayer by Mrs. Ransom followed by singing.

Reports of the work being done in the different Societies.

A talk on Utah by Miss Best, which was interrupted for a short leave-taking of Miss Irving.

Discussion as to the use of the money of the Societies.

Election of officers for the next year.

Adjourned to meet in Milton the 2nd. Wednesday of October 1885.

Illegal Voting.

James McGuire was indicted at last term of court for illegal voting. On Monday morning he was brought before court and pleaded guilty. On Tuesday morning his case was disposed of. District Attorney Buckingham stated to the Court that the facts in the case were these: McGuire lives in Conyngham township, but for a few months prior to the Spring election he was working in Centralia. At the February election he voted in Centralia, and afterwards went to his home in Conyngham, where he was persuaded to vote again, on the ground that that was his proper voting place. He was ignorant of the law, and was induced by others to violate it. Under all the circumstances the District Attorney thought it was a case where the Court could exercise leniency with justice.

"The Court said: "While ignorance of the law is no excuse for crime, in this case we may say that if those who induced this young man to vote illegally were before us, we should inflict upon them a much heavier penalty than we shall place on him. The purity of elections lies at the very foundation of republican government, and the laws of the State have very properly provided for the punishment of any attempt to pollute the ballot box.

"James McGuire, come before the Court.

"We have heard from the District Attorney what are represented to be the facts in this case, and, in view of the statement made by him, we are disposed not to impose upon you the highest penalty which the law inflicts for the offense which you have committed. The Act of Assembly provides that if any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with intent illegally to vote, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or importune another so to do, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months. We have no discretion below the minimum mentioned in the statute. It is the first case of the kind that has come before the court; and, were it not for the mitigating circumstances stated, we would impose the highest penalty which the law admits, but, in view of the facts, will impose the lowest. The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution, that you undergo imprisonment in the jail of Columbia county for the period of three months, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

Mr. John Crane of South Conyngham died at this place on Tuesday morning. The remains were taken to Conyngham for interment. Mr. Crane's many friends will be pained to hear of this affliction.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ASSETS OVER $101,000,000.—If you wish a good investment with solid security, take out a fifteen year endowment policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of N. Y.

GEO. S. ROBBINS, Agent
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Hogs that weigh from 100, 110, 125, 130, 140 to 150 lbs., a piece a lot of nice clean thrifty hogs for sale at Light Street by Silas Young. Sept 5-4w

For the next 60 days only, we will make cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Best work; Lightning Process used.

Sep12-4t MACKLIP & CHOATE.

9999 1-9 spring chickens,
8888 1-8 old hens,
7777 1-7 pigeons,
6666 1-6 ducks,
5555 1-5 geese,
4444¼ good calves,
3333⅓ large shoats,
2222½ lbs. pitted cherries,
1111 lbs. dried raspberries.

All the above wanted at Light Street, by July 25-3m SILAS YOUNG.

LUMBER.—Planing mill in lumber yard. I have all kinds of worked lumber—white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring; white pine and hemlock German siding, surface boards, surface siding, wainscoting, moulding. All kinds of lumber in rough, at Lightstreet, by

aug 22-3m SILAS YOUNG.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hemlock boards, plank 2 by 4, joice, bill stuff, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long worked lumber, flooring, German and bev. siding, surface boards and siding, sawed shingles No 1, 2 and 3, chestnut, hemlock and pine, shingle and ceiling lath.

I have made arrangements with a couple of steam saw mills if there is any thing that I have'nt got I can get it at short notice at Light Street by

July 25-3 m SILAS YOUNG.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS,

made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THAT HACKING COUGH

can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Moyer Bros.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER

is what you need for Constipation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER,

of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by Moyer Bros.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND Ddruggists RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

"Rough on Corns," for corns, bunions, 15c.

Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.

For children, slow in development, puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Dentist" tooth powder. Try it. 15c.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for fever, lshness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer."

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure. $1.

June 16-1y eow

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

"For several months I endured a dull pain through my lungs and shoulders; lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty remain from my bed. My present healthful condition is due to Burdock Blood Bitters." Mrs. E. A. Hall, Binghampton, N. Y.

MR. GEORGE DODGE SPEARS

This gentleman lives in Emporium, Pa., and says, "One of my men, Sam. Lewis, while working in the woods sprained his ankle so bad he could hardly hobble to the house. Used Thomas' Eclectric Oil and was ready for work the next morning. I have never yet seen so good a medicine.

A NASAL INJECTOR

Free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

A BAPTIST MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

"I am a Baptist minister, and before I thought of being a clergyman I graduated in medicine, but left a lucrative practice for my present profession, forty years ago. I was for many years a sufferer from quinsy. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me. I was also troubled with hoarseness, and Thomas' Eclectric Oil always relieved me. My wife and child had diphtheria, and Thomas' Electric Oil cured them, and if taken in time will cure seven times out of ten. I am confident it is a cure for the most obstinate cold, or cough, and if any one will take a small teaspoon and half fill it with Oil, and then place the end of the spoon in one nostril and draw the Oil out of the spoon into the head, by sniffing as hard as they can, until the Oil falls over into the throat, and practice it twice a week, I don't care how offensive their head may be, it will clean it out and cure their catarrh. For deafness and earache, it has done wonders to my certain knowledge. It is the only medicine dubbed patent medicine that I have ever felt like recommending, and I am very anxious to see it in every place, for I tell you that I would not be without it in my house for any consideration. I am now suffering with a pain like rheumatism in my right limb, and nothing relieves me like Thomas' Eclectric Oil." Dr. E. F. Crane, Corry, Pa.

Country Roads Again.

We are pleased to continue the discussion on the subject of country roads by the following from the *Country Gentleman*: In some regions the treatment which the public roads receive is detestable. A highway is made by scraping sods and muck into the wagon tract because these materials are most easily moved, and after every rain they make a deep bed of stiff mortar for the wheels to cut through. Often the soil scraped into the track is left in heaps without levelling, this work being intended for the vehicles to work down, but which is not accomplished. Sometimes mud is actually drawn out of the ditches and heaped in the centre of the track. Loose stones and fast stones, when they exist, are rarely disturbed. Many roads are made worse by being "mended." An intelligent observer estimates that nine-tenths of the labor taxes during the past twenty years to the farmers of some of our townships have been worse than thrown away, and the soft materials used have rendered the roads nearly impassable at certain periods. The true way is to use nothing for the road-bed but the hardest materials—gravel, broken stone, hard-pan, etc. We have seen capital roads made by scraping away the soft and mucky stratum which formed the top soil, and laying bare the hard under-soil. Any one who has seen the difference between the ease and freedom with which a team travels over a hard and smooth track, and the hard work required to drag a load through mud and over stones on a badly made and managed road, cannot fail to appreciate the necessity of giving more attention to this important subject. The farmer who lives in a neighborhood of good roads is practically much nearer to market, mills, mechanics' shops, schools and churches, than the one who must travel the same distance over rough, muddy and stony roads, cut with deep ruts; and where good management prevails the wagon and harness will last longer, the teams will thrive better, and the owner will accomplish his work more rapidly and with greater satisfaction. Counting all the advantages, thousands of dollars will be saved annually in every neighborhood by good roads over bad ones. We invite the attention of intelligent farmers to this subject, now that the season is favorable for work on the roads, that they may use their influence for a general reformation.

Cutting up Corn.

There is no better feed for stock than cornstalks, especially for milch cows, when it is properly preserved; but a great lessening of value is made by allowing it to fully ripen on the hill, or be exposed to a severe frost.

As soon as the kernels have dented well, the crop may be put into the shock with perfect safety, the stalks containing sufficient nutriment to thoroughly mature the grain. By watching this closely, and setting to work at the right time, and crowding the job to completion, the fodder may may be saved in a high state of nutritive value, and the corn go into the crib in prime condition for keeping or feeding.

Another thing of importance is, to put up the shocks in a substantial way. The cutting of ten rows at a time, and putting one hundred hills to the shock, we have found to be the most economical, although it requires a little more labor in carrying. In the first place, less surface is left exposed to storms, sunshine and frost; and in the second place, the shocks will stand up better, and this is a matter of no small importance, for where the work is not well done, a very great amount of fodder is damaged by the shocks being twisted down, or thrown over, under the influence of the wind.

Early husking is another thing that should not be neglected. As soon as the crop is sufficiently cured, the work should be begun; and this will enable the farmer, who has any moderate amount of this crop to harvest, to get the grain all nicely cribbed, and the fodder bound in bundles and stacked or stored away in the barn before the cold storms of winter come on.

Drawing corn into the barn in winter and attempting to husk it there, increases labor very materially, and necessitates loss of feed, a certain per cent. of water-soaked and damaged grain, besides cold fingers and ill temper.

There are many farmers who do not value corn fodder to a sufficient extent to be particular about preserving it when hay is plenty, but we fully believe it will pay at any time, for, as before stated, all kinds of stock relish it, and will thrive upon it, and for the production of milk no dry feed is better, or in our experience, equal. Our advice is, save the corn fodder to feed out, and sell surplus hay.

When cutting up corn, the best time is afforded for selecting and saving seed. A plant in the very best part of the field, of sufficient size to furnish all desired, should be left standing till fully ripe, and then picked and cared for in the common way of hanging up by the husks in a dry place. The advantages of this is in having all of the chits thoroughly matured, and avoiding any possibility of injury from heating or molding while packed upon the stalk or in the crib.

CAYENNE PEPPER.—Cayenne pepper is said to be a native of South America; it is extensively cultivated in Jamaica, and is often to be met with growing in the gardens in this country. It grows usually about eighteen inches high, and the pods or pepper are small and slender, about an inch in length. Cayenne is one of the strongest, purest, and best stimulants known; it is also tonic. It is very important to get the pure article without adulteration. In sudden colds, a tea of this pepper is good, also in debility of the stomach, colic, quinsy, disease of the throat, and dropsical affections. Combined with honey it may be made into a plaster, for rheumatism, gout, etc.—*Health and Home.*

MILK BETTER THAN BRANDY.—"The greater my experience becomes," writes Dr. Clauston, in the annual report of the Royal Edinburg Asylum for the insane, "I tend more to substitute milk for stimulants. In very acute cases both of depression and maniacal exhalation, where disordered working of the brain tends rapidly to exhaust the strength, I rely more and more on milk and eggs made into liquid custards. One such patient in the past year consumed eight pints of milk and sixteen eggs daily, and recovered. I question whether he would have done so under any other course of treatment. He was nearly pulseless and about dead when admitted.

"Mamma," said Freddy, "I wish I was a chimney-sweep." "What a wish you foolish fellow! Why would you like to be a chimney-sweep?" "Because then I could have a new soot every day.

The Art of Soup Making.

There is a constant controversy going on as to the economy, digestibility, and necessity of soup at the commencement of a dinner, some maintaining that a dinner without it cannot literally be called a dinner; others, prejudiced against "slops," discarding it from their tables altogether, while a few who would gladly, perhaps, take advantage of an opportunity to reduce the meat bills, have only the will, being ignorant of the way. The average middle class wife and mother may have sighed over the items of ribs and sirloins of beer and legs and shoulders of mutton, and said to himself: "Ah! we must take to having a little soup," with praiseworthy promptitude and zeal, she has perchance opened her cookery book, of the old extravagant style, and closed it sorrowfully, a sadder, if not a wiser woman, the brain all dizzy from the strings of ingredients and the long line of knuckles of veal, shins of beef, "old fowls" and slices of ham which she is commanded to "throw into the stock pot" if she would insure success.

Now with soup-making, as with all else, once master the theory and the practice is comparatively easy; while, on the other hand, years of practice without a perfect knowledge of the why and the wherefore will prove of no avail. Let me illustrate my meaning clearly: The would-be soup-maker, in scanning a recipe, discards it as impracticable because she lacks one or more of the ingredients mentioned, while she who grasps the modus operandi, owing to her theoretical knowledge, at once substitutes others, or perhaps dispenses with them altogether.

No doubt in many families the prejudice against soup has arisen from the fact that it is usually prepared and served in large quantities, instead of, as at the tables of the rich, in small portions, though many of the kinds which I hope to enumerate would furnish in themselves a substantial meal for a growing child. At any rate, the advantages of commencing dinner with soup are manifest in the saving of the meat bills, and economy practiced in utilizing scraps of all kinds for the making of the soups, and the comfortable sensation experienced after a little has been taken; for let any person who feels, as the saying goes, "too hungry to eat," swallow a few spoonfuls of soup, and the feeling of exhaustion will quickly pass away. Indeed, a well-known authority has said that nothing tends more to restore the tone of the stomach, and make easier of digestion that which is to follow, than a little soup.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

How Bad Butter is Made.

Cream from unsound milk, cream that has been long in rising, cream that has been kept too long after skimming—none of these can be made into first rate butter by any skill in churning or after treatment. Good cream will give pale and spongy butter, if churned at too high a temperature. Butter will come all the way up to seventy degrees, and even a little higher in winter, but it will be poor; and, further than this, if cream is churned six or eight hours and the butter has not come because the cream is imperfect or the temperature is wrong, though the temperature may then be rectified and the butter brought, the product will be inferior in color, texture of flavor, and generally in all three. It has been so hurt by overchurning that it can never be restored to anything like excellence.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

SOFT SOAP FOR BURNS.—A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the fire from the flesh, according to a medical man who had been burned repeatedly himself. If the injury is severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed oil and then dust over with fine flour. When this last covering dries hard, repeat the oil-and-flour dressing until a good coating is obtained. When the latter dries allow it to stand until it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed where the skin was burned.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE.—This a sauce much used as an accompaniment to various puddings and sponge cake moulds. Grate two ounces of fine chocolate and stir it into half a pint of cream and half a pint of milk till it boils. Use vanilla cholate, or boil an inch of vanilla in the cream while making it, and as much white sugar as will sweeten it. When it boils, mill it with the yolks of four eggs till it froths well; then return it to the stewpan and stir till it thickens, but do no let it boil. Take it from the fire. Have the whites of the eggs whisked to a stiff snow, with a tablespoonful of sifted sugar. Stir this into the chocolate without breaking up the snow entirely.

STUFFED EGGS.—This is also a good breakfast dish. Cut some hard-boiled eggs in half; take out the yolk and mash it smoothly with an equal quantity of grated ham, a little chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and a small lump of fresh butter. Fill the cup-like whites of the eggs with this mixture, pour over them a little melted butter and heat in the oven. Serve with each half egg placed on a neat square of bread nicely fried in butter.

NUT CANDY.—An excellent rule for making nut candy is to take two pints of maple sugar, half a pint of water, or enough to dissolve the sugar and no more. Let this boil until it becomes britle, when a little is "tried" in cold water. Butter some plates or tins, cover with nut meats and pour the candy over them. Hickory nuts or butternuts are nicer with this than almonds or peanuts.

Persons interested in carp culture will be glad to know that a gentleman in Virginia has been able to send by express living carp of four pounds weight packed in wet moss, which arrived in good health at the end of a journey eight hours long.

Turnips have a value beyond the solid food they contain, as they keep the animal in a healthy condition, with a smooth coat and a loose skin, indicating thrift.

Blondes and brunettes are to be asked to stand aside in favor of the girls with the auburn hair. Men who make a specialty of hair dye say that they can produce the fashionable tint.

Saturday is the divorce day in the Chicago courts, that day having been chosen to give the couples divided a chance to go out buggy riding with their new loves on the next day (Sunday).

A Teutonic friend ran a foot race and lost it but ran again and won. He said: "I'm first at last if I was pehind pefore."

ODD ITEMS.

Take recreation with fish pole and gun sometimes.

Seed corn should be selected before the stalks are cut.

A little oil-meal fed daily will help to keep up a full milk flow.

In bee robbing close the hive so that only one or two bees can enter at a time.

Have regard to morals in hired help; bad people may contaminate the children.

When hopes have acquired a strong force and the seed is firm and brown, they are fit to gather.

Indigo was formerly cultivated as a field crop in the south, but is now superceded by the better paying cotton crop.

A prominent alienist when asked what was the leading cause of insanity answered, "excess."

The owners of large stock farms find it more profitable to raise hogs that grow rapidiy rather than those that fatten easily. Western pork, in consequence, is becoming younger and leaner.

In Mount Morris, Mich., a family, believing its members to be bewitched by an old woman in the neighborhood, nicked the ears of all its pigs and cows to drive out the devils.

The latest evasion of the Prohibitory law of Iowa is to license brewerries to manufacture for medical purposes. In one county a brewery has hung a sign, "Manufactory of Alcholic Medicines."

A sample of American cheese in London when analyzed proved to contain neither milk nor any of its derivatives. Its chief ingredients were lard and coloring matter. It came from New York State.

In repairing the old Elliot block house, in Maine, a decayed log was found to contain many stone Indian arrow heads and several bullets. According to the town record they must have been embedded in the early part of the last century.

The Bible Society has determined to stop putting Bibles in railroad cars. One of its officers said: "Of a thousand distributed, we believe but ten were read, while three hundred were so mutilated as to be worthles, and four hundred stolen."

Butterine is superseding oleomargarine. Where the latter is made from pure ox fat, the former is manufactured from deodorized lard. A major part of the butterine sold comes from near Chicago.

It would seem as if religion were dying out in China, judging from the fact that a large number of temples in Foo-Chow are leased by the priesthood to Europeans for dwelling or business purposes.

Japanese magic mirrors are in the market. These are made of fine burnished metal, and when lightly breathed upon discloses geometrical patterns, landscapes, or faces. Their manufacture is a secret, but is believed to consist in welding the pattern in one kind of steel or iron upon a plate of a different kind. One which reproduced faces, sold at Philadelphia for $110.

The musical composition known as an oratorio gets its name from St. Philip Neri. He, a devout priest, in the full tide of the Renaissance period, with the aim of attracting young people and keeping them out of mischief, more especially on Sunday, gave at his oratory, performances of original sacred music, to which he gave the name of oratorios. Many of these early oratorios still exist.

Wood pavement is to be given up in London, and the old McAdam system restored. The former is said to have not only failed to realize the expected advantages, but has led, according to Prof. Tyndall's report, to serious affections of the eyes and lungs; that is, by continual watering, the wood became saturated with street filth, and then, under the influence of the hot sun, gave forth a pernicicus species of dust.

In cosmopolitanism New York takes the lead. In clubs, club rooms, and club houses the following countries are represented: Japan, China, Cochin China, Turkey, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Malacca, Hungary, Prussia, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Mexico, Poland, and Cuba. No other metropolis approaches this record.

While any number of baronetcies and bankers have become extinct, the first baronetcy created survives and the first London banker is still directly represented in the firm of Child & Co. Mr. Francis Child, whom Pennant terms "the first regular banker and father of the profession in England," started in business in the reign of Charles II. The first baronet was the famous Francis Bacon's elder brother.

The evening before Daniel Webster died his physician repeated to him the words, "Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me," and Webster replied, as if in sympathy, but too weak to complete the sentence, "Thy rod and Thy staff—the—fact—the—fact—I want." Here the matter rested as at first reported. A Bostonian now gives what he declares is the true account, as it came to him very directly. Webster asked whether he was likely to live till morning. Dr. Jeffreys, not willing to give a positive answer, repeated from the twenty-third Psalm. Webster saw the evasion, and in a clear and rather severe tone said: "Thy rod and Thy staff!"—the fact, the fact I want." He desired an answer.

An important question for farmers to consider is where to apply manure so as to have it tell best for profit. Of course it should not be used on any spring grain except corn, and will probably yield the best money value if applied to potatoes where this crop is largely grown.

A Massachusetts woman aged 17 years has been arrested for having seven husbands. As Massachusetts has 87,000 more women than men this monopoly is unjust, to say the least.

Jas. H. Mercer distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed.

Jas. H. Mercer will refund the price paid if Acker's Blood Elixir does not relieve any skin or blood disorder. A new, but thoroughly tested discovery.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease,but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake? or Dandelion!!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula,

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every nighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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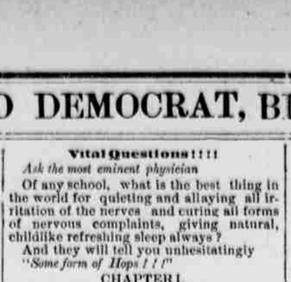

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With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

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take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

LORILLARD'S FAMOUS SNUFFS,

have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any others.

Sept 12-4 w r

COLEMAN'S Business

COLLEGE, Newark, N. J.—100 students from Pennsylvania in 1883. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & PALMS, Propts. Sept 12-4 w r

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All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

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Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

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All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

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REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

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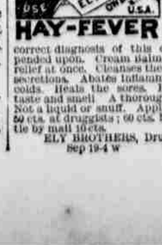
CATARRH Hay Fever,



I have been a great sufferer from Hay Fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known. Dr. Samuel Clark, Farmer, Lee Mass.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abates inflammation. Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied into the nostrils. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

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UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion. Excellent for Females, Weakly Persons and the aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the dead ripe Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards. Its invaluable,

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are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice.

Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

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Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

Speer's (Socialite) Claret.

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use,

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Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

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IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this Country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes fromwhich it is distilled,

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S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-tf

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you, free, a royal valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want may test the business, we make this unparalled offer: to all that are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FALL STYLE HATS

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DAVID LOWENBERG'S.

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FALL STYLES JUST RECEIVED

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LARGE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

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For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, SUGAR SODA, &c., &c.

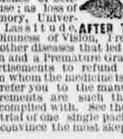
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attentin

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT ENG- TRADE MARK

LISH REMEDY. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that led to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Beware of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund*, but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever*, complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Bloomsburg by all druggists.

Nov 9-1y

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. Now ready.—New bindings.—New illustrations.—New designs. Sells on sight. Some new device. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now.

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Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER.

IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT SOILING THE HANDS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

S. S. STAFFORD,

New York.

Sep 5-4 w

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THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

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The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

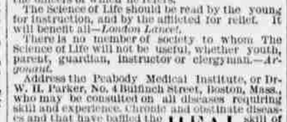
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

The Science of Life, Only $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion of excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully HEALTHY quality. Without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. THYSELF

Sept 19-4w d

The most popular resort on the Susquehanna River is the Wapwallopen Valley Hotel, Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa.

G. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly renovated and is fitted up with every convenience for travelers, tourists, hunting and fishing parties. It is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful section of river and mountain scenery in close proximity to the famous

Council Cup

and special inducements are offered to all who desire recreation combined with first class accommodations. The bar supplied only with the choicest wines and liquors, excellent stable accommodations, boats to hire &c.

No Extortionate Rate.

April 25-6m

WANTED Energetic, reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Salary and expenses paid. Full instructions given to inexperienced men can soon learn the business. Address J. F. LECLERC, Brighton, N. Y. (1 mile east of Rochester, N. Y.)

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Dec 21-1y

J. R. WOOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Etc.

Corner Main and Centre Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sept 19-1y

Wanted Canvassers in every county in this State to take orders for Nursery stock. *Steady and desirable employment at* **GOOD WAGES.** Experience in the business not required. Nurseries widely and favorably known. For terms address

The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co.,

GENEVA, N. Y.

Van Dusen Nurseries established 1839. Also stock at wholesale.

April 4-13t e o w r

PEABODY HOTEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

9th St. south of Chestnut, one square south of the New Post Office, one half square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from 50c to $3.00 per day. Remodelled and newly furnished.

W. Payne, M. D.,

Nov 30-1 y Owner & Proprietor.

Wanted Canvassers in every county in this State to take orders for Nursery stock. *Steady and desirable employment at* **GOOD WAGES.** Experience in the business not required. Nurseries widely and favorably known. For terms address

The C. L. Van Dusen Nursery Co.,

GENEVA, N. Y.

Van Dusen Nurseries established 1839. Also stock at wholesale.

April 4-13t e o w r

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 18th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sundays, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore 7.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.45 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily, arriving at Sunbury 10.15.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury